

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy, high 56, low 46 (5-11). Tomorrow: mainly cloudy, high 58, low 48 (7-11). LONDON: mainly cloudy, high 55, low 45 (7-11). Tomorrow: mainly cloudy, high 58, low 48 (7-11). NEW YORK: mainly cloudy, high 60, low 48 (7-11). Tomorrow: mainly cloudy, high 62, low 50 (7-11). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 5 S. Lebanon ..... 12 P.  
Belgium ..... 12 S. Luxembourg ..... 12 L.F.  
Denmark ..... 20 K. Morocco ..... 12 D.  
Eire (Inc. Inc.) ..... 8 P. Netherlands ..... 1 P.  
France ..... 12 S. Norway ..... 2 M.S.  
Germany ..... 12 D. Portugal ..... 3 S.  
Greece ..... 10 D. Sweden ..... 12 S.  
Great Britain ..... 10 D. Switzerland ..... 12 S.  
India ..... 12 S. Turkey ..... 12 S.  
Iran ..... 12 S. U.S. Military ..... 12 S.  
Israel ..... 12 S. Yugoslavia ..... 12 S.

No. 27,720

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1972

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## U.S., China Vow to Seek Détente in Asia; Nixon Hails 'Week That Changed World'

By Max Frankel

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27 (NYT).—President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai concluded here today a week of unusual negotiations and parted with pledges to arrange a gradual American withdrawal from Taiwan and a gradual increase in their own official, unofficial and commercial dealings.

Mr. Nixon, contending that "this was the week that changed the world," prepared to head home tomorrow with a conviction that both governments were committed to "build a bridge" across the Pacific Ocean and 22 years of hostility. The President was scheduled to take off from Shanghai at 10 a.m. (2000 GMT) tomorrow and planned to reach Washington, after a stopover in Alaska, at 9 p.m. (2000 GMT) Tuesday.

The communiqué today alternated between statements of

*Neither (the U.S. nor China) should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to the efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. . . .*

*The United States . . . reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. . . . It affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces . . . from Taiwan. . . .*

—From the U.S.-Chinese communiqué.

dispatch to Peking of a senior American representative for diplomatic discussions. They agreed to "facilitate" further unofficial contacts in science, technology, culture, sports and journalism. And the Chinese agreed to permit the progressive development of trade with the United States.

These provisions on Taiwan and contacts formed the core of the bargain struck by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou in 15 hours of formal talks last week, mostly in Peking. The two leaders in their communiqué also touched on a large variety of other subjects, some of them specific and some of them rather general. But the success of the collaboration they sought

hinged on the central compromise. The President had wanted an even faster pace of diplomatic and private communications and exchanges. The premier had wanted a firmer recognition of Peking as the sole and legal government for Taiwan.

### Future Actions

Both sides moved somewhat from past positions, but their concessions were in the realm of future actions. Thus, the degree to which each implements its concessions can be regulated to match the performance by the other side. The withdrawal from Taiwan and the admission of Americans to China were not directly linked in the accord, but Henry A. Kissinger, the President's principal

adviser here, acknowledged that they could "become interdependent again" at any time.

Mr. Kissinger's use of the word "again" was the clearest indication of the trade-off that has been arranged in the talks. But the President and the premier had indicated their continuing objectives on many other occasions, including the public toasts that they exchanged at alternately warm and restrained banquets.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou wound up their week of contacts in high spirits, at least outwardly. They dined in mutual tribute at a dinner here tonight and stood

up to shake hands warmly on impulse when their host at the dinner, Chang Chun-chiao, the chairman of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, saluted the agreement in his city.

The desire to collaborate in the search for stability in Asia after the Vietnam war was plainly a major impulse for agreement, as it had been for the summit meeting in the first place. The communiqué said that both sides had benefited from the candid discussions at a time of "important changes and great upheavals" in the world.

Mr. Nixon said in his dinner toast that the fact of agreement here and the future conduct of the two nations were even more important than the letter and the words of the communiqué.

### Cooperation Eyed

At a news conference, Mr. Kissinger commented about the accord and took the same approach. He said that the direction of the new relationship was more important than the accomplishments of the past week, inasmuch as the two sides had agreed to begin a process of coordinating their actions when their interests converged and of reducing frictions when their interests differed.

A desire to help one another relieve the pressures generated by the Soviet Union was deemed to be another important stimulus toward agreement. On behalf of China, and also as an expression of shared attitudes, the communiqué twice vowed opposition to any efforts to establish "hegemony" in the Asia-Pacific region. It did not mention the Soviet Union, which Mr. Nixon will visit in late May for another summit conference, and Mr. Kissinger insisted that the language here was not aimed against any specific country.

But this disavowal was widely described by American officials as merely a polite dodge for an effort to suggest to the Soviet Union that China and the United States would not allow their relations with Moscow to interfere with their own diplomatic prospects.

And presumably, the President and the premier also found important domestic political advantages in the accord and in the elaborately televised public fellowship that accompanied the negotiations.

Mr. Nixon is returning home ready to argue that he has laid the basis for his "generation of peace." Mr. Chou has reinforced the moderate line by which he is trying to lead China from the convulsions of the Cultural Revolution toward more orderly and profitable development of industry. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



THE PASSING PARADE—Group of Shanghai residents watch with interest as President Nixon and his party pass by during his official visit to the city on Saturday.

## Israelis Strike at Guerrilla Bases In Lebanon for 3d Straight Day

BEIRUT, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Small forces struck into Lebanon today for the third straight day in the fighting widened to include Syrians for the first time. Palestinian guerrillas said Israeli planes bombed a Palestinian refugee camp at Nabatiyah, nine miles inside Lebanon, killing six children and wounding 10 other inmates. They said one of the

planes was hit and headed back to Israel in flames. A Lebanese communiqué said the raid lasted seven minutes, but the guerrilla spokesman said six Phantoms attacked the camp for 20 minutes with rockets and machine guns. The camp holds 3,000 refugees.

Guerrillas in Damascus said Syrian Army anti-aircraft guns

opened fire on Israeli Phantom and Mirage jets which, along with ground artillery, bombarded a 40-square-mile area of Lebanon's southeastern Mount Hermon area, known as "Fatahland."

A Lebanese military spokesman said an Israeli armored spearhead estimated at regimental strength drove four miles into Lebanese territory, seized the village of Rachaya Foukhar and blew up eight houses.

"Squadrons of Skyhawk jets bombed the refugee camp at Nabatiyah for seven minutes," he said.

According to military sources, the air and artillery strikes were aimed at guerrilla concentrations and designed to give cover for ground troops attacking guerrilla hideouts. As yesterday, the attacks centered on the Akroub region.

Several guerrilla communiqués over the past two days have spoken of Israeli bulldozers driving dirt roads across the border. President Suleiman Franjeh held an emergency meeting in the Presidential Palace in Beirut with government leaders and guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat, the radio said.

From Marjayoun, on the edge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### No Timetable

Mr. Nixon promised that in the meantime, but without a timetable, the 3,000-man American garrison on the island would be progressively reduced "as the tension in the area diminishes." Almost all those troops have been placed there in support of the fighting in South Vietnam but the Nixon administration appears now to be earmarking them for diplomatic use in the developing relationship with China.

On behalf of the Peking government, the communiqué said that the Taiwan issue remained "the crucial question obstructing" normal relations with the United States. But Peking agreed to several steps, also without timetable, toward closer contacts.

The Chinese promised to stay in touch with the U.S. government through various official channels, including the occasional



FAREWELL TOAST—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon join in a last drink at dinner in Shanghai yesterday evening, winding up the Chinese trip.

### After Setback in Senate

## Italy Prepares for Elections For New Parliament in May

ROME, Feb. 27 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone called in the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies today to the step he must take before dissolving parliament and calling national elections.

The move came after the eight-year-old minority government of Giulio Andreotti failed to win a vote of confidence.

Mr. Andreotti resigned and was asked to remain in office in a caretaker capacity until the election.

It will be the first premature national election since 1954, when Silvio Mussolini entrenched himself in power.

Government sources said that Mr. Leone would dissolve parliament either tomorrow or Tuesday and that the election will take place on May 7 or 14.

Losses by 4 Votes

Mr. Andreotti failed by only four votes to win approval for his Christian Democratic government, but political observers said at once that he had passed the most difficult hurdle he was doomed to face in the lower house.

Mr. Andreotti presided over a last meeting of the caretaker government today to set June 11, 1972, the date for a national referendum on divorce—an explosive issue in this predominantly Roman Catholic nation.

But even this was a formality, for the measure would be automatically delayed until June 3. The date was set merely to keep the measure in the legislative pipeline.

Meanwhile, the Monarchist Party agreed today to combine political strength with the

neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

The move immediately brought charges of betrayal from traditional royalists. One-tenth of the party leadership quit to form a new monarchist group.

At the end of a national congress today, the party voted to maintain its "traditions and ideals" but to merge politically with the neo-Fascist party.

All but a handful of the 600 delegates voted to join the neo-Fascists in a rightist alliance in the next election.

### Appalachian Mining Camps Swept Away

## 57 Known Dead After W.Va. Dam Bursts

CHARLESTON, W.V., Feb. 27 (UPI).—Death and destruction came to Buffalo Creek Valley yesterday afternoon when an earthen dam burst under pressure of floodwater.

Gov. Arch Moore said today the death toll has climbed to 41 in the flash flood which struck the southern corner of West Virginia, and it may "double, triple or quadruple."

[The death toll later rose to 57, Reuters reported.]

"The magnitude of this tragedy seems to grow as we move further into it," Gov. Moore said at a news conference in Charleston.

According to earlier estimates, at least 90 persons were killed when the dam burst under the pressure of a swollen mountain stream, sending a 20-foot wall of water rushing through Buffalo Creek Valley and carrying away most of the mining camp of Lorado.

An estimated 400 families were left homeless as the water surged through the dozen mining camps which dotted the Appalachian valley in what was believed to be West Virginia's worst flood.

Gov. Moore declared the counties of Logan and Mingo disaster areas. President Nixon called Gov. Moore from Shanghai to promise all possible federal assistance and express his sympathy to the victims' families.

Gov. Moore left with newsmen for a helicopter flight into the flood area. He said Buffalo Creek Valley was closed to all but authorized rescue personnel and news media.

The flash flood came at mid-morning yesterday after three inches of rainfall atop a 25-inch snowfall swelled the creek, allowing it to push through a pile of slag which served as a dam. The water carried away huge

chunks of earth, burying many of the victims. Others were trapped in their homes or other buildings.

Gov. Moore said work crews succeeded today in reaching Amerside, where concrete roadways gave way to country roads, some nine miles east of Lorado.

### Heavy Rains

There had been heavy rains in the area for three days since generally steady rain began Wednesday. Flash-flood and flood warnings had been posted for most of West Virginia.

Residents reportedly had been warned in the past that the dam might break at Lorado, but 24 time passed had stopped worrying about it.

One of the governor's aides said rescuers had been unable to establish communications with the small communities of Lendale and Pardee last night.

### Russians Fear Collusion

## Taiwan Officials Are Stunned By Nixon-Chou Communiqué

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—World reaction to today's joint Sino-American communiqué climaxing President Nixon's talks with Chinese leaders in Peking was generally favorable except in Taiwan, where officials declared themselves stunned.

Moscow also appeared to want more assurances to dispel anxiety over the Chinese-American rapprochement.

In Taipei, the Chinese Nationalists were shocked that President Nixon had agreed to mention "Taiwan prominently in the communiqué and even more so for him to say that all U.S. forces and military installations would be withdrawn from the island, without a time limit."

"We are pained by Mr. Nixon's pronouncement, but at the same time we are glad that he has not broken his pledge to stand by the U.S. defense commitments to Taiwan," one official said.

Kissinger remark

Officials were gratified by the statement by Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, that the U.S. defense treaty with the Chiang Kai-shek government would be maintained.

Soviet leaders noted that the Chinese and Americans had agreed that it would be against the interests of the world for a major country to collide with another leading power against other countries.

Soviet commentators have issued several warnings against any anti-Soviet collusion in Peking and the Communist Youth League newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, said today that attempts at a deal with Washington were a predictable product of Chinese "anti-Sovietism."

In Washington, the communiqué was felt to strongly emphasize how President Nixon had succeeded in making a start in improving relations with China while reaffirming commitments to U.S. allies in Asia.

The agreements he reached with Premier Chou En-lai are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### One Small, Sticky Setback

HANGCHOW, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Richard Nixon, who as a politician regards the handshake as a must, ran into trouble in the gardens of Hsueh-Kong Park today.

He shook hands with a pig-tailed girl of 6, but when he reached out to clasp the hand of her 7-year-old brother, the youngster suddenly moved away.

"He has candy in that hand and he doesn't want to let go of it," Mr. Nixon was told by his interpreter.

### According to Russian Diplomat

## Nixon's Soviet Visit Reported Due May 22, Lasting 5-7 Days

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT).—President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union is expected to begin May 22 and last between five and seven days, according to a Soviet Embassy source.

The diplomat gave the exact date in answer to a question from a newsmen at a diplomatic function Thursday night. He said final details had yet to be worked out. One State Department official confirmed the report Friday, but other high depart-

ment officials said they were not informed and could not comment. The White House so far has kept the date of the visit a secret, planning to announce it after Mr. Nixon's return from China. Mr. Nixon announced at an Oct. 12 news conference that he was going to Moscow in the "latter part" of May.

The timing of the Nixon trip to Russia has left open the possibility that he might stop off in Bonn on his way home to speak with Western leaders in advance of a regularly scheduled NATO ministerial session set for the West German capital on May 30 and 31.

"Something in the Air"

A well-placed West European diplomat said Friday that "something was in the air" but details had not been worked out.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers would normally brief the NATO foreign ministers' conference about the Moscow talks, but Mr. Nixon may do it himself to assuage any concern in West Europe that might stem from the Soviet visit, the diplomat said.

A high State Department official, while not ruling out that such a NATO meeting might take place with the President, said firmly that no such plans currently existed.

Discussion of the agenda of Mr. Nixon's Moscow visit began on Feb. 4 when Mr. Rogers met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. An official said that further work on the agenda had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Sudan Will Grant Autonomy To South, End 16-Year War

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—The southern area of the Sudan is to have self-government—ending 16 years of conflict—under an agreement reached by the South Sudan Liberation Front and the Sudanese government here today.

A joint statement said both parties had decided on "a political, legal and administrative framework within which regional aspirations can be fulfilled and the national interests and sovereignty best preserved."

The agreement followed a campaign by southern secessionists for a separate state, which they call "Azania." The campaign began when the largely African south rebelled against Arab rule from the north in 1955.

No official details of the agreement were available, but a spokesman for the liberation front, Medhat Degarag, said complete agreement had been reached on all points, including security.

The two sides have been meeting here for two weeks.

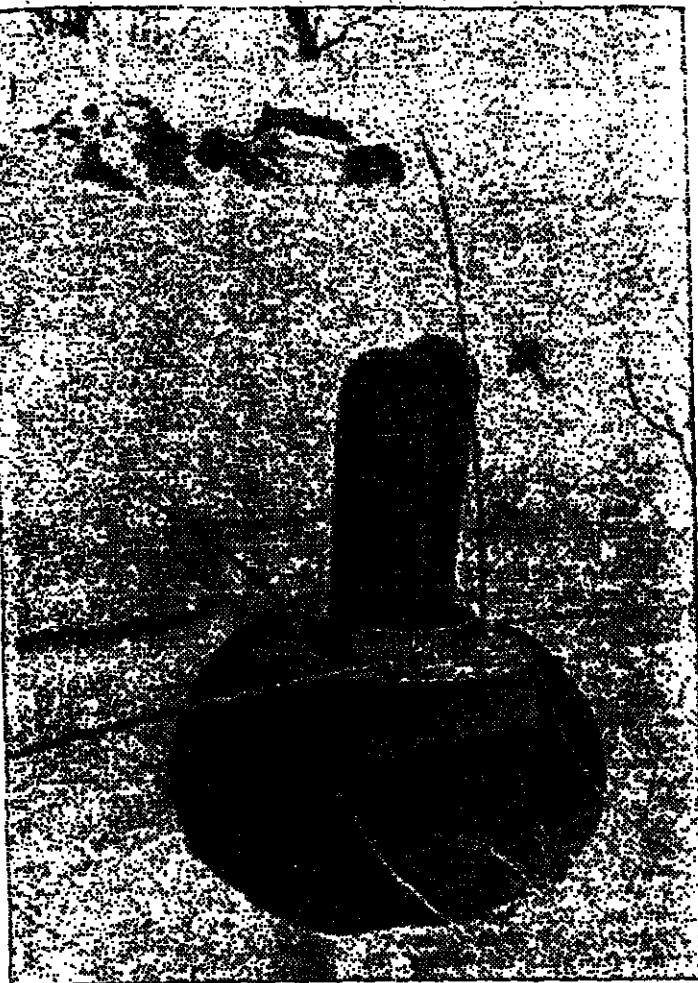
Technical difficulties delayed an initial ceremony scheduled this afternoon between Vice-President Abel Alier of the Sudan, and Eshon Mondiri Gwoma, a former Sudanese cabinet minister, now representing the liberation front delegation.

The two sides are also understood to have reached a ceasefire agreement, which will come into force when the agreement is ratified by President Gaafar Numairi and Maj.-Gen. Joseph Lagu, head of the liberation front.









Luna-20 capsule photographed at its recovery site.

### Tests May Reveal Moon's Age

## Russians Get Back Luna-20 With 'Unique' Rock Samples

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The Soviet Union announced yesterday that the return capsule of Luna-20 had landed safely Friday night with its precious cargo of moon rock, completing the second round-trip flight by an unmanned spacecraft to the surface of the moon.

Tass, the channel for official statements, on the secrecy-shrouded space program, said the re-entry capsule had been successfully recovered, despite a raging blizzard and a 1,000-foot ceiling of visibility.

Soviet space planners have stressed unmanned flights beyond earth orbit, contending that they can perform many of the functions of the U.S. manned missions at lower cost and without risking human lives.

However, the U.S. astronauts in the Apollo program have brought back a larger volume and broader range of rock samples, selecting visually a variety of material from many locations.

Tass said the rock samples carried by Luna-20 would be handed over to the Soviet Academy of Sciences for analysis. It was drilled in an upland site only 75 miles from the spot in the Sea of Fertility where material was recovered in September, 1970, by Luna-16, the first unmanned craft to bring lunar rock to earth.

Luna-20, which blasted off from earth on Feb. 14, had landed in a mountain range, where no successful landing had been made before. U.S. manned flights have chosen flatter landing areas and Luna-16, which had been the first to attempt a landing in a mountainous region, crashed on the moon last Sept. 11.

Scientists believe that the moon is 4.5 billion years old, and there are hopes that the new samples from the untapped region include the basalt that forms the original crust of the moon, the Associated Press reported.

Tass science commentator Anatoly Kartsky called the

samples "unique," the AP reported. The oldest samples of lunar soil recovered before Luna-20 are 3.5 billion years old. Tass said the Academy of Sciences would publish its findings but so far there is no indication of what kind of samples or how much has been recovered.

Exchanges of lunar samples have already taken place between the United States and Russia, the AP said, and Western experts said they wouldn't be surprised if the Soviet Union offered a portion of the new samples to the United States.

### Jupiter Rocket Leaving Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Mankind's first journey to the planet Jupiter is due to begin at 0152 GMT tomorrow with the launch from Cape Kennedy of an unmanned atomic-powered spacecraft called Pioneer F.

The 570-pound Pioneer is set to be launched by a three-stage Atlas Centaur rocket that is expected to reach a record speed of 32,400 miles an hour by the time it burns out. So fast will Pioneer be moving when it leaves earth that it will cross the moon's orbit in 11 hours.

Pioneer's speed record is essential if the spacecraft is to reach Jupiter, following a curving path 630 million miles long over 22 months.

Part of a two-spacecraft, \$100-million project, Pioneer will pass Mars in three months, enter the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter a month later and arrive at Jupiter at Christmas time, 1973.

## FPC Study Says U.S. Shortage Of Natural Gas Will Worsen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The shortage of natural gas that developed in the United States last year will continue and get worse, the Federal Power Commission said in a staff report Friday.

Analyzing trends up to 1990, the FPC concluded that "the burden of alleviating the deficiency will fall upon other fuels."

This would mean coal, nuclear power, oil and forms of energy still in the research stage such as fusion, solar energy and the heat resources of the earth itself.

At a hearing before the Senate Energy Committee, Hollis M. Dole, assistant secretary of interior for mineral resources, concurred with the prediction that gas shortages were in prospect. But he argued that their severity would depend in part on the government's policy in setting the price of gas.

At present, the price of gas is regulated by the FPC. Mr. Dole asserted that "part of our present difficulty stems from the fact that the wellhead price of the 70 percent of our natural gas moving in interstate commerce has for many years not been permitted to move in response to change in costs, the increasing difficulty of finding new supplies and the growing attractiveness of investment in other fields."

In its staff study, the FPC predicted an annual gas supply deficit of about 3 trillion cubic feet by 1980 and 17 trillion by 1990. Total demand in those years would be 34.5 trillion and 45.1 trillion cubic feet.

A 1969 report by the FPC's Bureau of Natural Gas had warned of imminent shortages during the five-year period through 1973.

Friday's report forecasts that U.S. production in the continental 48 states will reach a peak in the mid-1970s and decline thereafter.

It anticipates growing heavy reliance on imports and synthetic gas, which it said would account for 40 percent of consumption by 1990.

## Angela Davis Goes to Trial Of 2 Convicts

### 10 Friends and Guards Accompany Militant

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Angela Davis Friday attended the trial of the "Soledad Brothers," whose release from prison she championed before she allegedly was involved in a violent attempt to free them.

Miss Davis faces murder charges this week in connection with that attempt.

Accompanied by about 10 friends and bodyguards, the 28-year-old black militant arrived at the Hall of Justice less than 48 hours after she was freed on bail Wednesday night. Her appearance prompted Judge S. Lee Vayns to warn the courtroom spectators against "black power" rallies or other manifestations.

The Soledad Brothers, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette, are charged with the murder of one guard at the Soledad State Prison. A third "brother," George Jackson, was killed in an alleged escape attempt at San Quentin prison last August.

Miss Davis is charged with purchasing several guns which the brother of George Jackson, Jonathan, smuggled into a Marin County courthouse and used to kidnap Judge in the courtroom that followed, the judge and several other persons were killed.

Miss Davis was charged with murder in the case.

Miss Davis was subjected to the same thorough search as other spectators and newsmen at the trial.

The courtroom is heavily guarded, and all spectators must register, be photographed and thoroughly searched.

Death Threats Reported

FRESNO, Calif., Feb. 27 (AP)—The man who provided 405 acres to guarantee bail for Miss Davis said Friday that his family has received telephoned death threats and that his wife was asked to remove their children from school.

Roger McAfee, 33, who said earlier that he hopes eventually to become a member of the U.S. Communist party, said that the party provided four guards armed with shotguns to protect his house following the death threats.

His wife, Darlene, 32, said that when she took their four sons to Helen City Elementary School Friday the superintendent, principal, and teachers were asked that they leave the school because of pressure from the community and school trustees.

Mr. Davis, however, denied that he was pressured into removing the children and said that they were asked to leave because of a technicality involving their place of residence not being in the school district.

### Cutoff of Funds Aimed at Colleges Opposing ROTC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Rep. F. Edward Hebert, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, threatened Friday to cut off all defense funds to colleges and universities not cooperating "100 percent with the military."

Addressing a convention of the Reserve Officers Association, the Louisiana Democrat used strong language in the controversy over where military officers should be allowed to go to school.

"Any university that throws us (Reserve Officer Training Corps programs) off campus, can't have any defense money for education," he said. "It's dirty for ROTC programs, too."

"That is not the law at the present time," Rep. Hebert acknowledged. "But if full cooperation is not received it will be made the law, and we mean business," he said.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has indicated he opposes the blanket policy demanded by Rep. Hebert and hopes to work out some sort of arrangement with the committee chairman.

Congress passed a law two years ago barring research and development funds for schools refusing to allow military recruiters on campus.

### Nader Gets Princeton Award for Alumni

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 27 (AP)—Consumer advocate Ralph Nader received the Woodrow Wilson Award yesterday, Princeton University's highest honor for an alumnus.

Mr. Nader, 38, is the youngest person to have won the \$1,500 award, which was initiated 15 years ago. University president Robert P. Goheen said that, because of Mr. Nader's efforts, "We may look forward to more safety in our mines, highways and factories, less explosive accidents in our gas pipelines, cleaner meat and poultry on our tables and broader public representation in management of large public corporations."

### Heart Surgery for Sabin

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27 (AP)—Dr. Albert B. Sabin, 65, the developer of the Sabin oral polio vaccine, was admitted yesterday to the Cleveland Clinic for open-heart surgery. Dr. Sabin, who now lives in Israel, is president of the Weizmann Institute of Science, a health research foundation there.



Sen. Edmund Muskie campaigning in front of Manchester Union-Leader newspaper in New Hampshire.

### On School-Integration Busing

## Senate Democrats on Stump Assailed for Missing Key Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Campaigning Democratic presidential contenders have been called to task for their absence from the Senate when it adopted a strong anti-busing amendment.

Republican leader Hugh Scott, in the war of civil-rights forces opposing the amendment, charged that the senators who had been in the Senate when it adopted a strong anti-busing amendment.

All five of the presidential candidates had announced that they were against the amendment. There were 12 other absentees, and if all 17 had been present, the outcome might have been in favor of busing to achieve racial integration in schools.

Democratic sources said that efforts were being made to have the five candidates return next week for the showdown in the bitter controversy.

The amendment, adopted 43 to 40 Friday, was sponsored by Sen. Robert F. Griffin, R-Mich., who serves as whip under Pennsylvania's Sen. Scott in the Republican Senate leadership.

The amendment seeks to eliminate the power of the courts to require the busing of school children.

In addition, it would prohibit federal officials from withholding or threatening to withhold any government funds in order to coerce a local school district into accepting a busing program to carry out desegregation.

Battle Will Resume

The Griffin proposal was adopted as an amendment to another amendment and was not permanently attached to the higher education school-desegregation bill, which is the vehicle for the present busing fight.

Thus the issue will not be settled until next week.

However, Southern senators and other backers of the Griffin proposal were jubilant. They said that the vote reflected a significant swing in national opinion on busing since several anti-busing amendments were beaten handsily in the Senate last April.

The close vote on the proposal indicated a constitutional amendment would have a tough time in the Senate. A two-thirds margin is required for such a measure.

Of the missing Democratic presidential contenders, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, was paired against the Griffin amendment.

Three others—Senators Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, George S. McGovern of South Dakota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington—were announced as against it.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., did not make an official announcement but his office said that he was opposed to the rider.

Sen. Scott said that he joined Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, in urging all the absentees to return next week.

### 'One of Great Issues'

"What an ironical thing," he exclaimed. "If men who aspire to the high office of President of the United States should let one of the great issues of our time be decided in their absence."

Sen. Muskie holds a 3-1 lead over his nearest rival in the Massachusetts Democratic presidential primary scheduled for April 25, according to a poll conducted for the Boston Sunday Globe.

The poll gave Sen. Muskie 46 percent, Sen. Humphrey 15 percent, Sen. McGovern 11 percent and New York Mayor John V. Lindsay 8 percent.

The senator—so angry that he burst into tears—spoke in a snowstorm in front of the offices of the Manchester Union Leader.

He assailed the newspaper's publisher, William Loeb, a powerful political figure, for a letter he reproduced and an editorial which claimed the senator's group had insulted French-Americans by use of the word "Canuck" while campaigning in the Florida primary.

That is a lie, the senator said.

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## Aid on Mail To Berrigan Is Admitted

### 2 Women Tell Court They Helped Courier

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27 (AP)—Two reluctant witnesses admit that they helped an FBI informer smuggle into prison letters that led to charges against the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six others accused of conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

Mary Elizabeth Sander, a 23-year-old theology student at Eastern University, and Jan Hoover, 22, of Boston, testified Friday that they had accepted as many as 15 secret letters for Boyd Douglas Jr. in 1970. They also acknowledged copying some of the letters into his notebook.

The women, Mrs. Richard University coeds, both dated Mr. Douglas, who was a convict at the nearby federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa. He was allowed to be on campus daily in a work-study program.

Search Is Reported

Under cross-examination, Miss Hoover said Mr. Douglas had explained why he wanted the letters copied.

"He said he was searched carefully, that he was allowed to carry a notebook, and if it was copied in the notebook it would be all right. He said he didn't have time to do it himself."

Question—"Did he tell you he was taking mail in and out of Lewisburg for some time?"

Answer—"Yes. He said he had been discovered once and he had to be extra careful."

Both women testified freely about conversations with Mr. Douglas but often could not recall conversations with five defendants when asked about them by the government.

Miss Sander and Miss Hoover had refused to testify under Fifth Amendment protection until Judge R. Dixon Herman granted them immunity from prosecution.

The government says Mr. Douglas was recruited by Father Berrigan as a courier for illicit mail when the priest entered the prison in April, 1970, for burning draft records. The government also says Mr. Douglas became an informer when he was discovered to be a courier.

Miss Sander, who was on the stand Friday when the court recessed for the weekend, testified with Miss Hoover that none of the defendants they met had ever suggested that they participate in action to disrupt draft boards.

Both said, however, that Mr. Douglas had suggested that they should become more active in the peace movement and should join in draft center raids.

Guyana Police Commissioner

## Canada Seeks Convict Who Got 2-Day Leave to Wed, Didn't Return

OTTAWA, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—"A spectacular error" was made in allowing a convicted murderer, who had served 14 months of a life sentence, to leave prison without an escort to get married, the Canadian Parliament has been told. The prisoner never returned.

The House of Commons was told that Yves Geoffroy, 33, sentenced to life for strangling his wife, was given a 50-hour leave last Christmas Eve to marry Carmen Parent, a 27-year-old former nun.

Solicitor General Jean-Pierre Goyer, terming the release a "spectacular error," told Parliament that Geoffroy had obtained a passport under a false name while in prison and may have had \$100,000 from the sale of his home, summer cottage and other real estate waiting for him.

Geoffroy was granted permission to marry the woman he had been living with before his arrest, partly on the recommendation of a social worker that the wedding would provide a home for Geoffroy's three young children.

## Body May Be British MP's Daughter

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—Police investigating the murder of a white woman and a local barber here issued a warrant for the arrest of black-power advocate Abdul Malik (Michael X) last night, triggering a four-nation manhunt centered in neighboring Guyana.

A poster distributed by Guyana police said Malik should be considered dangerous.

Police in Brazil, Venezuela and Surinam have also been alerted in the hunt for Malik, who has been sought since the two bodies were found in the grounds of his burnt-out house near here last week.

The former London black-power leader has not been seen since he left a hotel in Georgetown, Guyana, five days ago.

Malik and his wife left the island of Trinidad for neighboring Guyana Feb. 19, 18 hours before his house was destroyed by fire. It was after the fire that police discovered the bodies.

Police said three men were already being held in connection with the deaths of the woman, presumed to be Mrs. Gail Ann Benson—daughter of former British member of Parliament Capt. Leonard Flagg—and Joseph Skeritt.

Arrest warrants have also been issued for two other men—Marvin Deane, a United States citizen, and Samuel Augustus Brown, a Trinidadian resident in the United States.

Police identified the men in custody, who have been charged with the woman's murder, as Edward Chander, Stanley Abbott and Adolphus Farnsworth, all local men. Mr. Abbott is also charged with Mr. Skeritt's murder.

Guyana Police Commissioner

## Winchell's Will

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Walter Winchell, columnist and broadcaster who died last Sunday at 74, left the bulk of his estimated \$750,000 estate in trust for his daughter, Wilda, according to his will filed last week. The Damon Runyon Cancer Fund, which Mr. Winchell founded, received \$25,000. Ernest Cumo inherited all rights to Mr. Winchell's writings.



## Of Mice and Mountains

There were no special surprises in the joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of President Nixon's negotiations in Peking. Some may have been misled, by the varying picture of Sino-American relations emerging from the external of the conference, to hope for more or fear for less in substantive results, but these followed the path that was clearly indicated from the beginning.

That is to say, the major obstacles to closer ties between Peking and Washington have not disappeared. But there will be limited steps toward improving communications, diplomatic and otherwise, between the United States and the People's Republic. And both have accepted the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

This last may be viewed with some skepticism. When it is remembered what changes have taken place in political alignments since Chou En-lai, with the enthusiastic endorsement of the late Jawaharlal Nehru and under the benevolent eye of the Sukarno regime, put forward these principles at the Bandung conference in 1955. The five principles are in themselves unexceptionable. But the border war between India and China, plus the overthrow of Sukarno with a massacre of Communists—and Chinese, Communist or not—in Indonesia, shows that they

may be subject to widely differing interpretations.

In sum, there will be those, in the United States and elsewhere, who will be reminded by the difference between the low-keyed communiqué and the fanfare that preceded and accompanied President Nixon to China of the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse. But there will doubtless be even more who are struck by the fact that the vast, hard mountain of Sino-American disagreement could bring forth any spark of life, even like Robert Burns's mouse, a "wee, sleekit, cowering, timorous beastie."

Burns also warned that the best laid schemes of mice and men are subject to change without notice. The future courses of China and the United States are not predictable; there may be new subjects of dissent, or the old ones may prove even more stubborn than they are now recognized to be. But the mountain has brought forth some life—no minor miracle. While there is life—even the tenuous thread that will, for the present, flow between two great nations separated by half a generation of bitter hostility—there is hope. And for his part in breathing vitality into that hope Mr. Nixon will return to Washington as a highly successful accoucheur.

## Cypriot Setback

Heavy-handed Greek diplomacy appears to have wrecked a potentially promising attempt to settle the long-smoldering dispute between rival Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus. Once again the stage has been set for a possible major Mediterranean crisis.

A blunt message from Athens to Archbishop Makarios, president of the island republic and leader of its majority Greek community, demanded that Makarios surrender arms he had recently received from Czechoslovakia and that he agree to the formation of a "national unity government," which would include advocates of union with Greece.

The Greek leaders may only have been seeking to bring pressure on the Machiavellian archbishop to be more flexible in local negotiations with the Turkish minority, a much-to-be-desired objective. But the pre-

dictate effect of the Athens ultimatum was to rally Greek Cypriot support behind Makarios and to stiffen his resistance to outside interference in Cypriot affairs.

Cypriot leaders now say that they will have no part in new talks on a Cyprus solution until the Greek pressure is relaxed. The scheduled discussions had been regarded as hopeful because they would have included for the first time representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Nations to try to help overcome the stalemate that had developed between Greek and Turkish Cypriot negotiators.

The sooner Athens moderates its position, the better for all concerned. Any threat of a blow-up on Cyprus is especially dangerous today because of the build-up of Soviet and American naval forces in the region in connection with the persisting Arab-Israeli dispute.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Nixon's Visit to China

The unprecedented spectacular television diplomacy which President Nixon carried out in his China visit apparently has worked wonders with the American public.

The pictures of the President going to a country long considered as enemy No. 1 and working energetically for peace regardless of the personal risks involved surely must have impressed the American people.

The people have seen first hand the real China. . . It was not the hostile China which they were prone to believe. Undoubtedly many have come to believe that China, after all, is not a bad guy but a good guy.

—From the *Mainichi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

The main reason the Americans went into Vietnam was to "contain" China. What then is the ordinary American, already in a fair state of doubt and disillusionment over the war, going to think when he sees night after night for a week that the "yellow peril" consists of nice and equally ordinary people who do ordinary things like drinking beer and going on dates?

It could further undercut a tired America's will to go on with the war, and speed the pressure for total withdrawal. Chou En-lai probably understands more about television than has been presumed. The Tet offensive won the Viet Cong a significant psychological victory in the United States through television, even if it was a military stalemate. The Chinese may be trying to reinforce and repeat that lesson now.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

A genuine personal contact was established from the outset of the sojourn. There will be others. While one must beware of illusions about the immediate results of the visit, one must thus observe that things are taken seriously from the beginning.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Once Moscow was finally convinced that the unthinkable was going to happen and that nothing would stop Chairman Mao from

clasping President Nixon's hand and "posing before cameras with people whose compatriots are at that very moment dropping their deadly cargo on peaceful villages in Indochina"—once Moscow was sure that the Sino-American summit talks were really to take place, it left no doubt at all about the special place of the Chinese question in its thinking.

During the past few days, in many articles in the press and in many hours of broadcasts in many languages, Moscow has condescended the Chinese leaders to the lowest circle of the inferno. They are declared guilty of every doctrinal sin and every governmental subterfuge and perverse ambition. Readers and listeners must be left wondering how much of the outcry is a genuine expression of Russian rage and alarm and how much is crude propaganda.

—From the *Times* (London).

### Radio Free Europe

Sen. Fulbright believes that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, operating from Munich, should be stopped from broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union because they are "cold war relics" and hinder détente. He is wrong on both counts. The radios abandoned the unfortunate policy of "liberating the captive peoples" in 1956 and now support Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik and all Communist reform movements in Eastern Europe.

In fact, with their consistently objective coverage of West German events, the radios have done more than any other organization to dispel among ordinary East Europeans the official Communist myth of "West German rearmament." Fulbright's only useful suggestion is that Western Europe might play a part in financing the radios.

They should close down only when, as in Dubcek's Prague Spring, East Europeans no longer need to listen to them; with the current KGB persecution of Soviet dissidents and Russia's campaign of intellectual genocide in Czechoslovakia, that day is sadly still far away.

—From the *Sunday Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

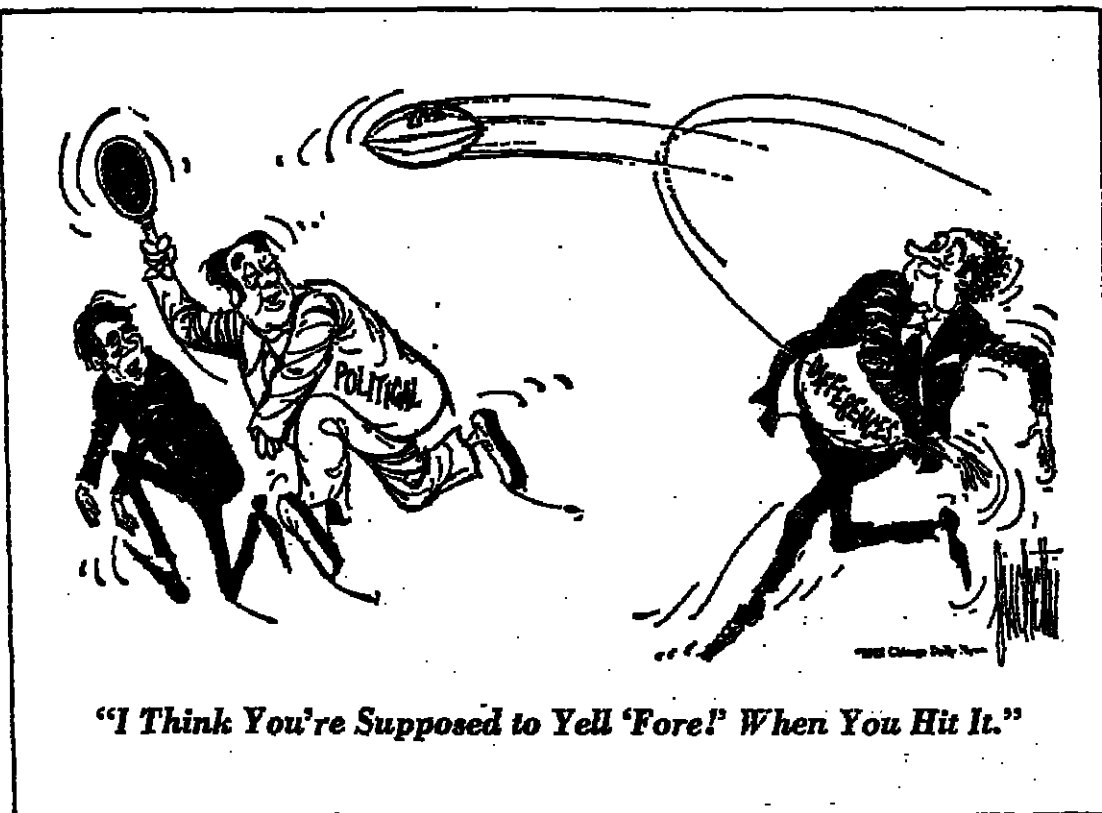
February 23, 1897

PARIS—One might be led to think from the number of automobile machines offered for sale at *l'Automobile*, that people were becoming tired of a fad and were seeking to get rid of their machines on the best terms possible. M. Vuilleumot, of the *"Locomotion Automobile"*, said yesterday that it is perfectly true that there are many people who hesitate to invest in automobiles, as they are now known, on account of the smell of oil and the shaking they get in riding them.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 23, 1922

WASHINGTON—The American Federation of Labor is proposing a modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the consumption of light wines and beer. The Labor organization bases its proposal on the grounds of increasing disregard for law, the heavier traffic in poisonous concoctions and drugs, causing more frequent insanity and blindness and crime, and the consequent increase in unemployment and taxation. The situation is very serious.



## The Bone in Chou's Throat

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Presidents have a way of stumbling into trouble from the best of motives, and imposing pointless miseries on their successors for generations to come. Thus, President Nixon was stuck in China with Woodrow Wilson's excessively moralistic doctrine of diplomatic recognition, appealing for cooperation to a government he refused to recognize as the legitimate government of all of China. This is still the bone in Chou En-lai's throat.

It was not primarily Nixon's fault, though he has backed the illusion that Chiang Kai-shek was the "legitimate" ruler of China for a generation. Nor would it be fair to attribute anything but the most noble objectives to Wilson. The point is merely that good men can adopt enduring bad policies by imposing theories on realities, and the Nixon China trip illustrates the need to reconsider the Wilsonian doctrine of diplomatic recognition.

For a hundred years before Wilson, the United States avoided any suggestion of moral imperialism on the recognition question. For example, when the revolutionary disturbances led to the abdication of the Chinese emperor on Feb. 12, 1912, President Taft urged the major governments of the world to recognize the government of Yuan Shih Kai on the ground that it "appears now to be in possession of the administrative machinery, to be maintaining order and to be exercising its functions with the acquiescence of the people." The question of whether it came to power by legitimate means was not raised and it was accordingly recognized on the basis of the realities.

### Wilson's View

However, when Wilson came into office on March 4, 1913, he was faced with the problem of deciding whether to recognize the Huerta government of Mexico, which had come to power in ways Wilson did not regard as "legitimate." Accordingly, on March 11, 1913, he issued the Wilsonian Doctrine of Recognition which has confused the question ever since.

"We hold," he said, "that just government rests always upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon public conscience and approval. . . . We shall lend our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigues, and defiance of constitutional rights weaken and discredit government. . . . We can have no sympathy with those who seek the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambition. . . ."

Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes under President Harding and Secretary Henry L. Stimson under Woodrow Wilson, however, that such a doctrine would involve the United States in a tangle of internal questions in other countries.

"We are not concerned with the question of the legitimacy of a government," Hughes wrote to Samuel Compson on July 19, 1922. "We recognize the right of revolution, and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states." He quoted Thomas Jefferson in defense of this view.

"We surely cannot deny to any nation, Jefferson had written, 'that right whereupon our own government is founded—that everyone may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will; and that it may transact its business with foreign nations through whatever organ it thinks proper, whether king, convention, assembly, committee, president or anything else it may choose. . . ."

Secretary Stimson defined the tests for recognition to be followed by the Hoover administration in a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on Feb. 6, 1931: Control of the administrative machinery of the state; "apparent acquiescence of the people"; and the willingness and ability to discharge their international obligations.

### Case of Russia

In the case of the Soviet Union, the Moscow government gave certain written assurances that it would not conduct any subversive activities against the United States and would guarantee liberty of conscience and religious worship to U.S. citizens in the U.S.S.R.—all this before President Roosevelt agreed to recognize the

Moscow government, 15 years after it was founded. The Communist government in Peking, however, has been in power on the mainland for over 21 years, but has not been recognized by the United States partly because of Washington's ties to the Nationalist regime on Taiwan, partly because of the Korean and Vietnam wars, but also partly because of the hangover of the Wilson doctrine, to which John Foster Dulles and Nixon were highly sympathetic in the critical eight years of the Eisenhower administrations, when the recognition question might easily have been re-examined.

In the studies, when we got deeply involved in Vietnam, the question of recognition was much harder, and given the promises and commitments to Chiang Kai-shek, it is still a hard question today. Still, there may be a lesson in all this for the future. The United States has fought two wars since World War II, both of them in Asia, on the assumption that we were facing a major threat to our vital interests and even to our national security as a result of a militant and expansionist policy on the

part of the Soviet Union and China. Historians in the future are likely to wonder whether this assumption, which has cost us nearly 100,000 lives and hundreds of billions of dollars, was really valid, and whether we would have made a different appraisal of the threat of the "monolithic Communist menace" if we had had competent American observers in a diplomatic mission in Peking. In any event, despite the Nixon-Chou En-lai agreements in principle, the problem of formal diplomatic relations remains. It is not now a practical matter—we have other ways of keeping in touch with Peking, particularly after the President's visit—but to the Chinese in Peking it is important.

For so long as we have a treaty with the Nationalists, and troops on Taiwan, which the Peking government regards as a province of China, and so long as the Nationalists have an embassy in Washington representing "China," this will remain to Chou En-lai a symbol of Western interference in the internal affairs of his country—and this is the bitterest memory among the Chinese leadership today.

## Vietnamizing the Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON—President Nixon's policy of Vietnamizing the war here must inevitably lead to Vietnamizing the peace—unless some formula for settlement is found before then.

Ground fighting has already been handed over by the United States. Only 10 American maneuver battalions are left. In "the main force war" U.S. troops no longer help. Withdrawal emphasis already begins to come on the Tactical Air Force where U.S. units are being pared.

One is told the United States must continue extensive economic aid and continue support this year of the Vietnam peace talks. The White House to Capitol Hill.

The conflict is being not only Vietnamized but North Vietnamized. The North Vietnamese army are now largely North Vietnamese and include fewer and fewer Viet Cong.

As against some 7,000 southerners once recruited each month by the Communist side, it is estimated there are only about 1,000 monthly now and that these are almost all forcibly conscripted. The difference, including replacement of losses, has to be made up by Hanoi.

### Civil War

Thus, increasingly, this becomes a conventional civil war between northern and southern halves of a country rather than a scramble among the north and a hedgehog-like melee of rival ideologies in the south.

As the American presence fades, moreover, the conflict also becomes a conventional proxy war between superpowers—the American-armed Israeli forces fighting against Soviet-armed Arab forces in 1967.

Neither the Russians nor, in a combat sense, the Chinese have ever been in North Vietnam, much less the southern battlefields, although China did have troops working as labor battalions along northern communications lines. But the Americans who so obviously were there are gone.

The gradual transformation into a civil and proxy conflict tends to defuse this as a world security or U.S. political problem even if it doesn't make it any less tragic or less bloody. President Thieu foresees another determined Communist offensive this winter-spring season, a second in August-September and yet a third in 1973 before Hanoi's insistent pressure evaporates.

Although unengaged in terms of sacrificing their own nationals—a condition true for Russia and China and now slowly becoming true for America—the superpowers remain engaged through support of their respective clients.

Yet this support has also changed, philosophically if not materially. The American commit-

ment to help Saigon is no longer founded upon a Manichaean concept of good and evil, combined of the "free world" must fight the "slave world" of communism everywhere.

### China and Russia

The rationale is now related to more conventional power concepts. Washington thinks the outcome of this conflict, in which Americans sacrificed so much, is critical to the shape of Asia's future and also to world judgment on whether America intends to maintain itself as a great force with credible commitments.

The problem is very tricky for Russia and China. Each feels bound to support North Vietnam because it is a Communist country and each fears the moral blamish among other Members of any failure to stand up on this issue. Therefore, while Peking sends small arms and food, Moscow pours in enormous quantities of gasoline, artillery, missiles, MIG-21 jets and all the deadly apparatus that makes war possible.

Nevertheless, for the Communist behemoths the problem is more complex than it is for us. They are not only opposing the capitalist devil but each other. Russia has an advantage in Hanoi because it supplies by far the most material and because all Vietnamese are suspicious of any regime in China, their mighty neighbor.

But Peking—like Washington—desperately wants to prevent the new Brezhnev doctrine from sweeping eastward through Asia from India, where its prestige has skyrocketed, across this peninsula, thereby outflanking China from the south.

Diplomatically and politically the Vietnam conflict remains mixed up. Physically, despite continued death and destruction, its confines have in a sense narrowed. By Vietnamizing the war itself the United States is disengaging from bloodshed.

The time must also approach when peace discussions are Vietnamized. Even if the triangle of mutually suspicious superpowers peer over the shoulders of their proxies, the two halves of Vietnam must do the actual negotiating with each other once it has been demonstrated that further fighting will not tip the scales. They will probably never arrange a formal peace. Western style, but between themselves they may agree on how to let the war fade away with subtle Asian implication.

### British Guilt

Bernard Levin writes from London (REUTERS, Feb. 23), "Northern Ireland, of course, is not part of our colonial past—or rather, it is, but of a colonial past so long ago that such feelings (post-imperial guilt) can hardly be operative over it."

But descendants of the British Protestant immigrants still today practice sins of colonialism against the Irish Catholics. The Catholics suffer legal discrimination in education, housing, employment, and political representation.

With Mr. Levin's insistence that Northern Ireland is British, one would think perhaps the British even now should share the guilt for such injustices.

BRIEN KINKEL.

Veyrier-du-Lac, France.

### 'Penalty of Death'

"Penalty of Death," the Washington Post editorial published in your Feb. 25 issue, says, in reply to Gov. Reagan's comment that, in declaring the death penalty unconstitutional, the California Supreme Court "had put itself above the will of the people," as follows:

"Can Governor Reagan imagine the reaction of Californians—and of the rest of the civilized world—if he had ordered all 106 persons condemned to death in California's prisons to be taken out and executed forthwith?"

A logical part of such an experiment as the Washington Post's suggestion would be, of

## Under the Visit's Froth Lies a Chinese Victory

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING—Banquets, ballet, the Great Wall and other stuff of which TV is made dominated the forefront of President Nixon's visit here in China.

But beneath the froth, there took place a classic diplomatic encounter rooted in the conflicting domestic politics of the two countries.

On the American side, the starting point was President Nixon's campaign for re-election. Better relations with Peking can help him some, the more so if they promote a settlement of the Vietnam war.

Still, the President's main interest here has been damage control. To hold his conservative following at home, he needed to avoid any further weakening of U.S. ties with Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam. Even more, he had to guard against spoiling his working relation with the Soviet Union by an excess of friendship with China. For the most useful gains the President can make in foreign policy hinge on his May visit to Moscow.

In these circumstances, Mr. Nixon has been pressing hard for distinct, limited measures during the visit to Peking. In the toast he gave at the opening banquet, he set out in urgent tones three different reasons for taking short steps in the here and now. He said that "more people are seeing and hearing what we say than on any other such occasion in the whole history of the world." He then cited the birthday of "my eldest daughter," and wondered "what legacy we shall leave our children."

### Poetry, Too

Then, in an extraordinary departure from his usual prosaic style, he quoted a poem by Mao Tse-tung. The poem said: "So many deeds cry out to be done, and always urgently: The world rolls on, time presses. Ten thousand years are too long. Seize the day, seize the hour!"

If Mr. Nixon's interest was to play it short, the Chinese interest was to play it long. Their starting point was the diplomatic circumstance that had been built up around China from Russia

through Japan, Taiwan and Southeast Asia to India during the Cultural Revolution period when former Defense Minister Lin Biao was the favorite of Chairman Mao. The present Chinese leadership, featuring rule by Premier Chou En-lai under the patronage of Mao, has been moving to break the hostile circle through the American visit.

To that end, the Chinese first made plain through the frosty reception given Mr. Nixon at the airport that the visit was not just a matter of fun and games in the American political style. They then played out for all the world to see a parade of events all pointing at high-level negotiation on the most intimate subjects.

Mr. Nixon was received by Chairman Mao on the afternoon of his first day in China—a rare honor. The Chinese press called their talks "frank and serious."

Premier Chou day after day engaged the President in lengthy and secret talks. After the first working session, the Premier used the occasion of a banquet toast to drop a hint that the talks might even be headed toward "establishing normal diplomatic relations" between the United States and China.

### Allies' Fears

The spectacle of the Chinese leaders and President Nixon in secret talks on delicate subjects inevitably aroused the strongest suspicion among the Asian countries allied with the United States on the basis of opposition to Peking. Predictably stiff remarks came from Taiwan, South Vietnam and South Korea. Even Premier Eisaku Sato of Japan, an extremely careful man in most circumstances, took a vicious swipe at the President's China visit. "Nixon himself," Mr. Sato remarked, "says it's the great event of the century—so perhaps it may be true."

If anything, the Soviet reaction was even stronger. What must have been the saddest party of the visit was the celebration of Red Army Day at the Soviet Embassy here in Peking on Wednesday. Russian officials of all ranks indulged themselves in nasty cracks at the expense of Americans and Chinese.

When I told Ambassador Boris Tokolov that President Nixon truly hoped the visit to Peking would facilitate relations with Moscow, he made an elaborate show of disbelief and muttered: "We'll have to see about that."

As the President's visit drew to a close, it seemed that President Nixon was going to get only some of the specific measures he wanted. The real gains had been scored by the Chinese. The hostile ring that stretched from Russia in the north around the fringes of Asia to India in the south is now visibly broken.

Because of that achievement, a larger hope emerged from the visit. It was that China, having broken up the hostile circle, would now address itself in a peaceful way to its truly serious internal problems—the problems of modernization and transition to a new generation of post-Maoist leadership.

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Letters

course, to permit Californians to witness the atrocious crimes against innocent victims while they were being committed by the legally declared guilty 106 prisoners. These prisoners include Charles Manson!

At the conclusion of the complete experiment, a vote by the majority of Californians might conceivably show that the State Supreme Court had indeed put itself above the will of the people.

MARJY AND CARL WEDEL, Cagnes-sur-Mer, France.

### Pangloss and China

Instead of recognizing China, we're at least beginning to see it. First though, let's be thankful China exists. If there were only the United States and the Soviet Union in the world, there would be no one to take the spoils of the competition. Nor that there is a China which everyone is beginning to see and feel, everyone's trying to keep everything they already have, and then again at the same time writing out of the competition whatever there is available. This is, after all, the best of all possible worlds, as Pangloss said to Candide.

Munich. S. E.

Page One Photos

Regarding Page One of the FEB. 19-20, how fitting that photos of Stefan Strhan, Charles Manson, Harold Wilson and Bernadette Devlin should appear together where they belong!

A. M. BRILL.

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# An Interview With Britain's Heath

By Anthony Lewis

**LONDON (NYT).**—Prime Minister Edward Heath is hopeful of peace in Northern Ireland, despite the present violence, because he believes growing numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics "want to find a way of living together."

In an interview granted to The New York Times Friday, he made clear that his government would work for a political solution inside the present framework, with Ulster as part of the United Kingdom. He saw a united Ireland as a distant and unlikely possibility.

"The people in Northern Ireland are different in type and religion from the South. There is no historical or logical justification for saying that it must be one country; you might as well say Spain ought to absorb Portugal."

He said, as he has before, that Britain would accept Irish unification if a majority in the North ever wanted it. But at this time, he said, most Northern Irishmen oppose joining the republic because it has lower living standards and a "theocratic government."



**"The people in Northern Ireland are different in type and religion from the South. There is no historical or logical justification for saying that it must be one country. You might as well say Spain ought to absorb Portugal."**

despite the troubles he and his government have had in recent weeks.

A coal-mine strike accompanied by mass picketing has cut deeply into Britain's power supply for homes and industry. The strike is just now ending, with a settlement giving the miners increases of about 20 percent.

But Mr. Heath said Friday that he hoped to maintain "a considerable degree of bipartisanship" on the Irish question.

The prime minister was interviewed at his residence at 10 Downing Street. His manner was notably calm and confident

the policy of internment suspected terrorists without trial, which is anathema to the Catholics.

The Labor party has already staked out a more radical position. Its leader, Harold Wilson, has criticized internment and called for a policy looking toward eventual unification of Ireland.

But Mr. Heath said Friday that he hoped to maintain "a considerable degree of bipartisanship" on the Irish question.

The prime minister was interviewed at his residence at 10 Downing Street. His manner was notably calm and confident

other key points outside those industries actually on strike.

"Of course, the country respects the right of those on strike to influence people not to go and work in their place," he said.

"But public opinion has made it very clear over the last few weeks that this must not mean that services essential to the life of a nation can be disrupted. It is the first time it has occurred and the country has reacted in the right way."

He rejected any idea that something generally had gone wrong in British society, making this

a disorderly and disintegrated country.

If that image is abroad, he said, it must come from the strife over Ireland—otherwise it is unjustified. Britain has had serious strikes before, "but we are broadly speaking, a contented and law-abiding society."

Asked about relations with the United States after Britain enters the European Community, Mr. Heath said that the result would depend on "how quickly the United States adapts itself."

America will have to adjust, he said, to the change from a "predominant" position in the West to one of "balance" with a more powerful Europe.

## New Balance

The new balance of power will not be "hostile" to America, Mr. Heath emphasized. He said it would be good for both sides of the Atlantic "so long as one side does not try to impose its views on the other."

But there will be a problem of adjustment for Americans, he said. He suggested that, psychologically, it would be much as the end of empire was for the British.

## The New Way Up in Alpine Skiing

By S. T. Kantin

**COURCHEVEL, France (NYT).**—Air travel has taken a new turn: upward and to the mountains.

Once bound to flat, unobstructed surfaces, flying has taken—quite safely—to small strips stuck to the sides of mountains in Alpine corridors. More than a dozen high-altitude airports—altitudes—have been built in the Alps in the last 10 years to bring ski resorts within reasonable traveling time of one another.

Since 1961, Meribel, Courchevel, Megève, and Val d'Isère, among other resorts in the French Alps, have transformed one of their ski slopes into use by airplane only.

The idea of the airports and of inter-mountain flying, was to keep the skiers on the slopes as much as possible without their relying on snow-covered roads when changing resorts. It was also intended to help open slopes on glaciers that had been inaccessible to any but the most hardy skiers equipped with seal-skins for climbing.

The idea expanded quickly to other airports than those perched on the sides of mountains. First single-engine craft linked the airports to the nearby international airports of Geneva and Lyons, taking skiers to connecting flights. And for the last two winters, direct daily airline service from Paris has begun to the slopes of Courchevel. This means right on the ski slopes, 7,000 feet up, where the planes land. The Swiss and Italian Alps are expected to offer similar service to major cities in the next few years.

### Many Pioneers

Since last Dec. 18, when the two-hour city-to-slope service from Paris started, more than 1,500 skiers have pioneered this travel.

The round-trip fare is about \$100—except for travelers from New York for whom the Paris-Courchevel fare is included in the New York-Paris fare—and for skiers from Lille, Brussels, Amsterdam, Toulouse, or Nantes. It is the only way to get a full weekend on the slopes of the Alps.

Leaving the traditionally over-cast skies of the City of Lights at 7 a.m., the skiers land in Courchevel at 9 a.m., walk a few yards to the nearest ski slope, snap on and start a full day's skiing by breakfast time. For Americans and other skiers arriving in Paris on international flights, Air Alpes, the airline that runs the service to the slopes, has an early afternoon connecting flight.

The 1,500 people who have landed on the slopes would have been 2,000 had the weather cooperated. However, when the weather does what comes naturally high in the mountains—when it snows—the planes land at Chambéry, a flatland airport some

## Planes Connect Cities to Slopes

50 miles away, and the passengers are brought in by bus. The bus ride adds more than two hours to the travel time, for a total of four hours from Paris, still less than half the time required by train and bus.

Fog and snow have forced 30 percent of the flights to flatland airports in the last two months.

The airline is hoping to cut the number of non-slope landings and take-offs even further by setting up Instrument Landing Systems similar to those used on major airports, to guide the plane through bad weather onto the airstrip.

### Too Close to Strip

Courchevel will not be getting the ILS arrangement. One ridge there, sharp, majestic and agreeable to the tourist's eye, is just a little too close to the airstrip to make an instrument landing a comfortable affair. Meribel, on the other side of the mountain, less than half-an-hour away by road—five minutes by air in clear weather—will be getting the ILS. There, the approach to the airstrip follows a valley, allowing for much greater security on a blind landing.

Because of Air Alpes' prowess and calculations, few passengers are impressed by the technical feat of dropping a 5.7-ton aircraft gently on the side of a mountain at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Of course, it's no ordinary landing strip and it's no ordinary plane.

The airstrip at Courchevel was

hewed out of the mountain 10 years ago. Small enough—1,000 feet long—to fit in most municipal sports stadiums, it slopes at an average of 15 degrees. This gives incoming planes, which start their landing at the lower end, an uphill run that slows them as soon as their wheels touch.

Planes take off from the top of the strip, thus gaining speed by rolling downhill.

The plane is the De Havilland of Canada Twin Otter, a current generation Short Take-Off and Landing craft that Michel Ziegler, the president and chief pilot of Air Alpes, had been looking for since he founded the airline in 1961. The Twin Otter, which carries 18 passengers, was designed to provide a link between Canadian towns and settlements where only short airstrips could be chopped out of the surrounding forests.

Mr. Ziegler realized that when the Twin Otter's short take-off run—700 feet on the books—was combined with the advantage of the airport's slope, scheduled airline service with a multi-engine plane was possible.

Now, Air Alpes pilots say they have developed their technique to a point where they regularly land the fully loaded plane or take it up after a run of 250 feet.

Soon, the service grew as almost every major resort in the French Alps built an airport and asked Air Alpes to set up a taxi service. There are now some 15 airports in the French Alps and a project afoot in the Swiss and Italian Alps to build them. Mr. Ziegler has been asked to help set up this network and one in Nepal, where the Himalayas can be twice as high as the Alps.

## Republic Realizes

"The republic knows equally well there is very little likelihood of unity in the immediate future," he added. "The financial burden on Dublin of sustaining the same standard of living with the social benefits in the South as well as the North, and also sustaining the contribution which we make to Northern Ireland, would be enormous."

But the border should become progressively less important, he said, after both the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic join the Common Market. That would raise the republic's standard of living and make "all the other things become easier."

There is "much misunderstanding" abroad of Britain's position in Ireland, Mr. Heath said—"even in some of the highest quarters in the United States, though, I hasten to add, the President."

This was evidently a reference to critical comments by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D. Mass. The point is that the great majority in Ulster, the prime minister said, are Protestants and want to remain attached to Britain. It is therefore not "a colonial situation."

Mr. Heath's Conservative government is expected shortly to take a new political initiative on Northern Ireland. It will try to attract the Catholic opposition, now boycotting the provincial parliament at Stormont, back into the political system. One likely proposal is to give Catholics a fixed number of positions in the Stormont government, a larger share than their 33 percent of the population. Historically, it has been a Protestant government. There may also be some relaxation of

## McCloskey Vs Nixon: What the Hell Do You Say?

By David S. Broder

**CONCORD, N.H.**—"It's like running against Shirley Temple," the candidate exclaimed, as he waited to begin taping a speech for the New Hampshire cable television network here last week. "What the hell do you say?"

If anyone should be able to answer that question, Rep. Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey is the man, for he won his seat in Congress five years ago by upsetting the famous former child star in a California special election.

But even the longest victory over Little Miss Marker did not prepare McCloskey for his present task of campaigning against a President who is reopening China to American eyes.

Like the rest of his countrymen, the 44-year-old congressman spent the first two hours Tuesday watching Richard Nixon on television. Then he came to the TV studio to offer his thoughts.

### No Debates

"A political campaign really should be a matter of debate on the major issues of our time," McCloskey said in a low-pitched voice as he began his speech. "I have the difficulty that the President has chosen to go to Peking for most of the two weeks preceding the election, and while a lot of his cabinet secretaries have come through New Hampshire I haven't been able to get any of them to debate with me on the issues of our time—the war, truth in government, the position of the Justice Depart-

**"I have to admire him ... The only question is: Do you want a master politician in the White House?"**

ment on civil rights, the Southern strategy."

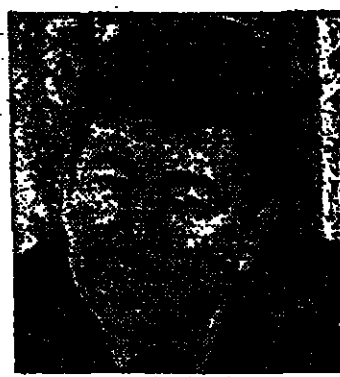
"Hold it," the director broke in. "You're talking much lower now. I'm not picking you up at all."

"Maybe that shows I'm not qualified to be President," McCloskey shot back and began his speech over in a louder voice. The problem in the studio was symbolic of what has overtaken McCloskey in the final stage of an eight-month effort to challenge Mr. Nixon from the anti-war, liberal Republican flank.

With the President in Peking on his massively publicized "Journey for Peace," McCloskey found it increasingly difficult to be picked up at all by the New Hampshire electorate.

His crowds were small and the deficit that has plagued his campaign since last October has kept him from buying a single minute of radio and television time.

Only last Wednesday did Concord attorney Robert Reno and campaign manager Al Toffler put together pledges of \$15,000 for a



minimal program of radio and TV spots starting next Wednesday, and two half-hours on the Manchester television station.

Despite these difficulties, McCloskey is not softening his criticisms of the President one iota, and his youthful campaign organization is going full blast. The wall charts in the dilapidated, poorly heated, third-floor campaign office show McCloskey's canvassers—mainly high school students and a few of their parents and teachers—have reached about two-thirds of the state's voters. They are aiming to distribute 150,000 pieces of McCloskey literature door-to-door over the weekend.

Overall, New Hampshire campaign manager Mike Brewer says a canvass shows a "hard-core" McCloskey vote of 14 to 15 percent and another 10 to 15 percent "leaners," leading Brewer to believe that "if we get a chunk of the independents to come over, we could go as high as 35 percent."

If McCloskey runs that well

and Mr. Nixon's other challenger, conservative Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio, takes his share of the vote, the President could suffer an embarrassing loss in the first post-China political referendum.

But the published polls show no such result, and the more likely possibility is that McCloskey may well quit after New Hampshire.

He has said publicly he will withdraw if he receives less than 20 percent of the vote, and Tuesday he added that he would have to do better than that to secure financing for later tests.

Facing a possible \$50,000 deficit on his \$400,000 national campaign (one-third of it spent here), McCloskey said he could not possibly go "whole hog" again until the Massachusetts primary on April 25.

Even that is contingent on the New Hampshire results, and to many of his own workers, it seems unlikely the campaign will survive beyond this state. George Murphy, the San Francisco newspaperman who has been the campaign press secretary, has already announced he is returning to his old job on March 8—win or lose. And McCloskey himself has been talking with increasing frequency of going back to California in March to fight for his House seat.

Two conservative Republicans have already filed in his substantially redrawn Northern California 17th District, and McCloskey must decide by March 10 whether to take them on.

Reviewing his options, he said, "I'd guess I will bounce back from the slum of whatever amount I'm in debt on the morning of March 8 and try to stay in Congress."

But if New Hampshire is his "Last Hurrah" for his presidential bid, the former Marine is going out with his guns blazing. At the Peterborough Town Hall Monday evening, he said of the China trip:

### Few Hear Him

"I'm delighted to see the President now attempt to break down the barriers he was so instrumental in erecting and maintaining in the 1950s and 1960s. The fact and its timing are wonderful for taking voters' minds off the Vietnam war and the problems of crime and unemployment and inflation. I have to admire him for what he's doing. It's one of the great master political strokes of all time. The only question is, do you want a master politician in the White House?"

McCloskey's problem is that even if he historically pro-Nixon New Hampshire voters were prepared to believe these things about their Congressman, few of them have heard McCloskey say them. There were only 43 people on hand for the early evening meeting in Peterborough.

## Vienna a Transit Point for Soviet Jews Going to—and From—Israel

By Richard Homan

**VIENNA (NYT).**—Forty-five Jews from the Soviet republic of Georgia climbed out of the Chopin Express at Vienna's East Railroad Station last week and unloaded their possessions—suitcases, cardboard boxes, transistor radios, bags of bread, sacks of vine leaves, jugs of wine, buckets of goat's milk cheese.

Within minutes they were on their way by bus to a rented castle outside Vienna where they were to be screened and processed by Sochnut, a private Jewish immigration agency, before being put on El Al flights to Israel in a day or two.

In another section of Vienna, 30 Jews from Georgia are living almost penniless in a dilapidated tenement building. They have been to Israel and did not like it. Some are waiting for permission to return to the Soviet Union and the others want to stay in Vienna.

A few days ago, the police had to be called to break up a confrontation between Soviet Jews on their way to Israel and Soviet Jews on their way back. The Austrian Communist party newspaper called it a "stone-throwing demonstration." The Viennese authorities called it "a heated discussion."

About the same time, two Jews who hold prominent positions in the Soviet Union and who had just visited Soviet emigrants in Israel chose Vienna as the site of a news conference to denounce living conditions in Israel. They pledged that they would "enlighten" those Jews who still want to leave the Soviet Union "as to what they might be up against in Israel."

Much to the chagrin of officially neutral Austria, its once discreet role as middleman in one of the most provocative East-West issues has suddenly become a potential threat to the continuation of its good relations with both sides. An absolute

refusal by Austrian officials to discuss the situation publicly or privately, with foreign or Austrian newsmen, underscores the sensitivity of the issue.

The Jewish agency officials who meet the emigrants at the train and process them at the Schoenua Castle, 25 miles south of Vienna, shun publicity, refuse to talk to newsmen and warn the emigrants not to talk. The guarded castle is off limits to outsiders.

Since Moscow began allowing the emigration of Jews in large numbers a year ago, virtually all of those going to Israel have come through Vienna. Most come by the Chopin Express, which arrives early each morning after a two-day, 1,200-mile trip from Moscow. A few come by Aeroflot plane.

After being processed, the emigrants are flown to Israel. When the scheduled El Al flights are not adequate, flights are added. In December, El Al began using jumbo jets to handle the overflow.

In 1971, according to Jewish

sources here, 12,000 Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union, including 8,000 in December. Last month, 2,400 people left. The Jewish sources' estimates made by Russians here that 20,000 Jews have emigrated so far.

It is more difficult to learn the number of disgruntled Jews who have attempted to return to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Embassy here, where they must apply to regain their citizenship, will not discuss the matter. In a comprehensive examination of Soviet Jewish emigration, Dis Presse, Vienna's leading newspaper, said this month that two to three dozen had applied for permission to return to the Soviet Union in 1972.

The news conference here by two Jews who hold prominent positions in the Soviet Union—Herman Kashoyan, chief editor of New Times, and Solomon Gililov, a professor at Moscow University—was part of a campaign by Soviet officials to discourage emigration by drawing a

bleak picture of life in Israel.

A full page of letters and interviews with disgruntled emigrants in Israel and Vienna was published by Moscow's Izvestyia Gazette last month. Novosti, an official Soviet press agency, has published a brochure titled, "The Deceived Speak Out—Documents About the Condition of Immigrants in Israel" which it distributes to the emigrants as they board the Chopin Express.

"It was distressing to see under what miserable conditions former Soviet citizens have to live in Israel," Mr. Gililov said at the news conference.

"Should there be former Soviet citizens who like it in Israel, there is nothing to be said against it. However, many—all too many—told us they would like to return to the Soviet Union immediately if only they had the opportunity."

"According to information which we received in Israel and which we could not verify ourselves, 90 percent of the Soviet emigrants would like to return to the

Soviet Union. However, it is not easy to leave Israel."

Mr. Kashoyan, a Georgian, said he had met many disillusioned Georgian Jews in Israel. "I think if I report all that back in Georgia, there will be hardly another Georgian Jew who will want to go to Israel," he said.

But the 45 Georgian Jews, a third of them children, who clambered out of the Chopin Express here this morning were buoyant despite the two-day train ride and the grueling and, by some descriptions, sputter final inspection they are given by Soviet customs and immigration officials at the Soviet-Hungarian border.

"Shalom," a chubby girl carrying a transistor radio and bulging suitcase said softly to the middle-aged woman from the Jewish agency who greeted her on the platform. "Shalom, shalom," a man in his 70s said, through a two-day stubble of beard, as he shook hands with strangers and hugged a baggage carrier.

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## Eurobonds

## Two Issues Will Provide a Test For Short-Term Trend on Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI)—A key test for the short-term trend on Eurobond rates is shaping up this week.

Two otherwise mundane issues, caught by the continuing weakness of the dollar on foreign exchange markets and West Germany's sharp defensive action, have been catapulted to the status of bellwethers.

One, a 100 million deutsche mark issue from Svenska Investeringar AB, Stockholm, expected at 6 3/4 percent, will test whether last week's leading rate cuts by the Bundesbank will be translated into lower coupons on foreign DM bonds.

The other, a \$25 million offering from Motorola, will establish whether the climate for dollar bonds has improved.

The bond market is still very much overshadowed by currency considerations. Warnings about the dollar have produced a tense uncertainty which contributed to a slight erosion of dollar-bond prices on the secondary market last week. But given the dollar's weakness on exchange markets over the past two weeks, the effects on bond prices have been minimal compared to recent similar situations.

The major question to be answered this week is whether the Bundesbank's rate cuts (of a percentage point in both the discount and Lombard rates when only half-point cuts had been anticipated) were aimed exclusively at stemming the unwanted

inflow of dollars or whether, in addition, the central bank decided that the market is sufficiently liquid to warrant such moves.

If the latter reason is true, demand for the Swedish bond should be strong enough—two or more times oversubscribed—to allow bankers to price the issue at par instead of the small discount originally envisaged. (One non-German banker in the Swedish syndicate described the demand as "fantastic.")

The 6 3/4 percent coupon on DM bonds is only three weeks old and one of the prestigious World Bank issues has been priced at par. In fact, there had been some question before the Bundesbank acted as to whether the 6 3/4 percent level was sustainable. Today, the question is whether the demand for Swedish will be sufficiently strong to prompt bankers to try for a 6 1/2 percent coupon on the next DM issue.

A decline in these rates would not doubt pull the rate on international French franc bonds down to 7 percent and the rate on guilders down to 6 1/4. As a result, the differential between dollar and non-dollar bonds would either widen, enhancing the appeal of dollar bonds, or encourage a sympathetic decline in dollar rates to maintain the existing differential of between 1 and 1 1/4 percentage points.

Managers of the Motorola issue say they "reserve the right to reduce the coupon," if market conditions change, to 7 3/4 percent. The issue, double-A-rated by Standard & Poor's, is considered to be "generously priced" with the anticipated 8 percent (Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

|                           | Latest Week  | Feb. 15      | 1971         |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Commodity Index.....      | 112.2        | 112.2        | 110.0        |
| Consumer in circ.....     | \$59,738,000 | \$59,774,000 | \$58,816,000 |
| Total Loans.....          | \$84,932,000 | \$84,472,000 | \$82,831,000 |
| Steel prod (mill).....    | 2,416,000    | 2,462,000    | 2,724,000    |
| Auto production.....      | 176,859      | 177,659      | 177,659      |
| Daily oil prod (bbl)..... | 3,468,000    | 3,500,000    | 3,992,000    |
| Freight car loadings..... | 457,312      | 457,312      | 457,312      |
| Electric power.....       | 32,705,000   | 32,805,000   | 30,850,000   |
| Business failures.....    | 230          | 255          | 179          |

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

|                            | 1971          | 1970          | 1969          |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Employed.....              | 50,133,000    | 50,622,000    | 70,418,000    |
| Unemployed.....            | 5,138,000     | 5,138,000     | 5,138,000     |
| Money supply.....          | \$228,200,000 | \$227,100,000 | \$214,800,000 |
| Industrial production..... | 127.5         | 127.5         | 127.5         |
| Consumer Price Index.....  | 125.8         | 125.8         | 125.8         |

|                         | 1971          | 1970          | 1969          |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| *Personal Income.....   | \$585,800,000 | \$574,900,000 | \$529,500,000 |
| *Exports.....           | \$3,585,700   | \$3,138,700   | \$3,985,300   |
| *Imports.....           | \$4,132,300   | \$3,360,900   | \$3,401,500   |
| Contract Awards.....    | 160           | 155           | 132           |
| *Mfrs. Inventories..... | \$106,790,000 | \$100,790,000 | \$100,528,000 |

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted for Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

## N.Y. Stocks Continue to Advance, Dow Jones Registers a Gain for the 14th Consecutive Week

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The long, cold winter and other problems have dampened public and business sentiment somewhat and spread a chill over some segments of the nation's economy. A result has been a general malaise and a rather hesitant beginning in economic activity for a year that has been widely heralded as a prospective record-breaker.

Business volume in the first two months of 1972 has not been as robust as many forecasters had hoped for. Predictions of a gain of around \$100 billion in the gross national product are to be realized this year. But some economic indicators and business statistics have been achieved and there are enough signs of an imminent change in the outlook to embolden the optimists.

Although some economists have already begun to shade their sharply elevated year-end economic projections a bit, the rejections have generally not been of any great magnitude. Indeed, some forecasters are now projecting a 1972 gain of around \$100 billion in the gross national product.

The stock market still seems to be banking on a big rebound. It closed the week before last on a high of 1,172. Although the market has been cautiously in recent weeks, it has retained all of its hefty post-Thanksgiving advance and stoutly resisted the correction that

many analysts had been expecting. By virtue of a fair-sized gain on Friday, the market last week gained ground for the 14th week in a row.

The January survey of the National Association of Purchasing Management may have been a precursor of a faster-throbbing economy. That reported sound-

ing of the nation's leading businesses found that new orders, production and forward commitments by a wide range of companies all showed substantial improvement last month.

Two reports issued last week seemed to confirm the optimistic tenor of the purchasing group's data. One was the government's

monthly report on durable-goods orders and the other was the McGraw-Hill survey of business's capital-spending plans.

The Commerce Department said that orders for durables had climbed by a sharp \$2.5 billion, or 7.9 percent, in January to \$34.69 billion, with the transportation equipment and machinery group showing particular strength. Shipments of durables also had a notable rise of 4.2 percent last month.

Even more encouraging than the durable situation was the latest McGraw-Hill Capital-Spending survey. Its check-up revealed that U.S. business now plans to spend \$60.5 billion for new plants and equipment in 1972, or 11 percent more than it did last year.

McGraw-Hill attributed the high level of planned outlays to businessmen's "growing confidence in the overall economy and their need to remain competitive." The 11 percent increase planned is a 4 percentage point higher than businessmen expected in the company's last survey and 2 percentage points above the figure projected in the survey taken in late November and December by two government agencies.

One major sector of the economy that has not been as exuberant as the economic optimists would like is the retail trade. Consumer hesitancy might be explained in part, at least, by the fact that higher withholding of federal taxes this year and increased state levies have cut

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Advances outnumbered declines by a small margin on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market last week as the trading pace slowed.

Both markets were practically unchanged during the first three trading sessions but then moved ahead on Friday. The exchange and the counter market were closed on Monday in observance of Washington's Birthday.

First National City Bank had cut its floating prime rate to 4 3/8 percent from 4 1/2 percent.

Another bullish factor announced on Friday was that after seasonal adjustments the wholesale price index for January increased at a slower rate than in December.

Brokers described the first three sessions last week as mainly a contest between "bargain hunters and profit-takers," with neither having the advantage.

Also helping to buoy prices was the generally favorable reaction to the visit of President Nixon to China and the news that durable goods orders rose 7.9 percent in January from December.

The exchange's price index closed on Friday at 27.98, up 0.21 from the preceding Friday.

Turnover fell to 23,922,490 shares from 30,069,065 shares the week before. A total of 54 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded.

The big gain on the Amex was Syntex, which soared 1 1/4 to 106 7/8 in heavy trading. The company last week reported higher profits for the January quarter.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed at 123.63, up 1.54 for the week.

## Over-Counter Market

## High Low Last Chg

|                   |    |      |      |      |      |     |
|-------------------|----|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Griffither PFI #1 | 39 | 2494 | 2224 | 24   | +36  |     |
| Gleason Wals #2   | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #3   | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #4   | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #5   | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #6   | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #7   | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #8   | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #9   | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #10  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #11  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #12  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #13  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #14  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #15  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #16  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #17  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #18  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #19  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #20  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #21  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #22  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #23  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #24  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #25  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #26  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #27  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #28  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #29  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #30  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #31  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #32  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #33  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #34  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #35  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #36  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #37  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #38  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #39  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #40  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #41  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #42  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #43  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #44  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #45  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #46  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #47  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #48  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #49  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #50  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #51  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #52  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #53  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #54  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #55  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #56  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #57  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #58  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #59  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #60  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #61  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #62  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #63  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #64  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #65  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #66  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #67  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #68  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #69  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #70  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #71  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #72  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #73  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #74  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #75  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #76  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #77  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #78  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #79  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #80  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #81  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #82  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #83  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #84  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
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| Gleason Wals #86  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #87  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #88  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #89  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #90  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #91  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #92  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #93  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #94  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #95  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #96  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #97  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #98  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #99  | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #100 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #101 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #102 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #103 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #104 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #105 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #106 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #107 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #108 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #109 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #110 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #111 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #112 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #113 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #114 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #115 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #116 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
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| Gleason Wals #118 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
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| Gleason Wals #124 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #125 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #126 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #127 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #128 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #129 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #130 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #131 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #132 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #133 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #134 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #135 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #136 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #137 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #138 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #139 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #140 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #141 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #142 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #143 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #144 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #145 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #146 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #147 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #148 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #149 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #150 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #151 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #152 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #153 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #154 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #155 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #156 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #157 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #158 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #159 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #160 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #161 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #162 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #163 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #164 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #165 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #166 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #167 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #168 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #169 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #170 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #171 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #172 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #173 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #174 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #175 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #176 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
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| Gleason Wals #182 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
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| Gleason Wals #185 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #186 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #187 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
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| Gleason Wals #192 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #193 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #194 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #195 | 39 | 816  | 40   | 2764 | 2544 | -16 |
| Gleason Wals #196 |    |      |      |      |      |     |



## H.R. BLOCK

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## Domestic Bonds

| Bonds          |    |     |     | Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last |     | Net change |
|----------------|----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Abnol 4/45/80  | 15 | 89  | 89  | 87                             | -2  |            |
| Abnol 5/45/80  | 15 | 89  | 89  | 103                            | +13 |            |
| Abnol 6/45/80  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 7/45/80  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 8/45/80  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 9/45/80  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 10/45/80 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 11/45/80 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 12/45/80 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 1/45/81  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 2/45/81  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 3/45/81  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 4/45/81  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 5/45/81  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 6/45/81  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 7/45/81  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 8/45/81  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 9/45/81  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 10/45/81 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 11/45/81 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 12/45/81 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 1/45/82  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 2/45/82  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 3/45/82  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 4/45/82  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 5/45/82  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 6/45/82  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 7/45/82  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 8/45/82  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 9/45/82  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 10/45/82 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 11/45/82 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 12/45/82 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 1/45/83  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 2/45/83  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 3/45/83  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 4/45/83  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 5/45/83  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 6/45/83  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 7/45/83  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 8/45/83  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 9/45/83  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 10/45/83 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 11/45/83 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 12/45/83 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 1/45/84  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 2/45/84  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 3/45/84  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 4/45/84  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 5/45/84  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 6/45/84  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 7/45/84  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 8/45/84  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 9/45/84  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 10/45/84 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 11/45/84 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 12/45/84 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 1/45/85  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 2/45/85  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 3/45/85  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 4/45/85  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 5/45/85  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 6/45/85  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 7/45/85  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 8/45/85  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 9/45/85  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 10/45/85 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 11/45/85 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 12/45/85 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 1/45/86  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 2/45/86  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 3/45/86  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 4/45/86  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 5/45/86  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 6/45/86  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 7/45/86  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 8/45/86  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 9/45/86  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 10/45/86 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 11/45/86 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 12/45/86 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 1/45/87  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 2/45/87  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 3/45/87  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 4/45/87  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 5/45/87  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 6/45/87  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 7/45/87  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 8/45/87  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 9/45/87  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 10/45/87 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 11/45/87 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 12/45/87 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 1/45/88  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 2/45/88  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 3/45/88  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 4/45/88  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 5/45/88  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 6/45/88  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 7/45/88  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 8/45/88  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
| Abnol 9/45/88  | 17 | 103 | 103 | 103                            | -   |            |
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**-By Alan Truscott**

## DENNIS THE MENACE

MR. WILSON AN ME ARE MAKIN A SPERIMENT.....IM  
STAYIN' AWAY ALL WEEK AND HE'S SEEIN' IF HE MISSES ME!\*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

(Answers tomorrow)

[Saturday's] Jumbles: AORTA FAULT ALWAYS JACKAL  
Answer: How not to leave a door if you don't want them  
to steal a vase—"A-JAR"

## Reviewed by Alfred Kazin

**L**EAF Storm and Other Stories" was Gabriel Garcia Marquez's first book, begun when he was 19. In some of these beautiful early stories—"The Handomest Drowned Man in the World," "A Very Old Man With Enormous Wings," "The Last Voyage of the Ghost Ship"—Marquez's typical double vision of the natural world as inherently a fable, a story to be told and retold rather than something "real," expresses itself with perfect charm.

The handomest drowned man is a native of a fishing village who in death becomes superlarge and magnificent, a young god, until he is recognized by his old neighbors. The very old man with enormous wings is an angel who wearily sinks to earth in a poor town where he is treated as some bothersome fowl until he clambers off again. A young man constantly sees a great transatlantic liner sinking before his eyes, but no one else can see it or find any record of this liner being on the high seas.

of these stories Mar-

doctor, may be a first sketch of the fantastic José Arcadio Buendia, who also married his first cousin.) But in "Leaf Storm" this colonel is a kindly old man who originally settled in the village as a refugee from the civil wars and lived there with his second wife, his daughter Isabel by his first wife, and his grandson.

The doctor is a queer one. He wears his belt outside the hoops on his pants and his trunk holds two cheap shirts, a set of false teeth obviously not his own, a portrait, a formulaary and some old French newspapers.

The doctor earns the colonel's lasting gratitude by curing him of an illness. But later, when violence breaks out in the town and so wounded men are placed outside the doctor's door so that he can tend to them, he refuses even to go out to them on the grounds that he has forgotten medicine. "And he kept the door closed...the anger turned into a collective disease which gave no respite to anyone," the doctor says. He is

ques takes a theme that in a lesser writer would seem "poetic," a handsome conceit lifted out of a poem by Wallace Stevens but then stopped short by the stark, stark Marques. Marques manages to make a story out of each of these—not too ambitious, but just graceful enough to be itself. He succeeds because these are stories about wonder, and the wonder becomes the story.

Marques as a very young man was already committed to the subject of creatures working out all their destinies. In every Marquez work a whole historical cycle is lived through, by character after character, and each cycle like a miniature history of the world from the creation to the final holocaust. Marques is writing that history line by line, very slowly indeed in each place of writing (the

The refusal somehow becomes the most important event in the town's history. Although a banana company establishes itself in years and for a number of decades, the natives and the town's inhabitants, with visions of industrialization and prosperity before it leaves like a "leaf storm," the marvelous thing about the story is not the outward happening, but the bond between the doctor and the colonel, between the doctor and the town. They mentally, obsessively feed on each other.

In 1932, the doctor hangs himself from a beam in his house. The colonel is the only person in town who will cut him down and bury him; the town officials try to, but they cannot do it. In death, refuse a death certificate and defy the colonel to get coffin.

man, his mystique; he sees things in a long-held, early powerful light).

The upsetting narrative sequence may remind us of the strange, imaginative world of the 20th century. But I would guess that Marquez owes this technique to his vision of the mad repetitiousness of history in his native Colombia, whose 20th-century history has been dominated by civil wars that are the background to everything.

The title story itself encompasses so much of the perverse, insistent, weirdly lasting solitude that Faulkner describes that you realize what a bond exists between "American" writers, North and South, whose common experience is of refractory people always to be found for the most complicated persons who try to find shelter to it.

At the end the colonel gets the coffin out of the house and on his way to the cemetery. The story's implication—"lurching on the smell" of the stranger in death. The soldier working out of the stranger's unfathomable life finally becomes a type of the strangeness as solitude that Macondo itself represents without knowing it. At that time the company had stopped squeezing and had left Macondo with the rubbish of the rubbish they brought with them. And with them went the leaf storm, the last traces of what prospered. Macondo had been like in 1928. A ruined village was there, a crumbling ruin, and the people who were tormented by a prosperous past and the bitterness of an overwhelming static present."

A French doctor mysteriously appears one day in 1903 in the village of Mauboussin with a letter from the French consul in New York. Aureliano Buenda, (Col. Buenda will be a major figure in Marquez's great novel, "One Hundred Years of Solitude" and another colonel, who takes in the French

| <u>ACROSS</u>             |                                   |                                     |  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Coddle                  | 44 Intersecting lines             | 9 Clothes                           |  |
| 7 Probate court's concern | 46 Meadow                         | 10 Inert gas                        |  |
| 13 Operate a jet          | 47 Hawaii's earlier status: Abbr. | 11 Like the N.Y. towers of the T.W. |  |
| 14 Of a singing group     | 49 Prongs                         | 12 Promote                          |  |
| 15 Interpret tarot cards  | 50 Lawmaking bodies: Abbr.        | 15 Kind of glass                    |  |
| 16 Quibbled               | 51 Presbyter                      | 17 Dissuade                         |  |
| 18 Navigation device      | 53 Fresh                          | 20 _____ fix                        |  |
| 19 River, in Spain        | 54 Narratives                     | 23 Tract                            |  |
| 21 Unravel                | 55 Cul-de-sac                     | 24 _____                            |  |
| 22 "_____! poor Yorick"   | 57 Plastic for records            | 27 Restrains                        |  |
| 23 Dips                   | 59 Posture                        | 28 Prima donnas                     |  |
| 25 Undiluted              | 60 Of gulls                       | 31 "_____ on your life!"            |  |
| 26 Two-year-old sheep     | 61 Kind of citizen                | 33 Spread hay                       |  |
| 27 Withdrew               | 62 Inclines                       | 35 Some subscriptions               |  |
| 29 Holy woman: Abbr.      |                                   | 36 Passé                            |  |
| 30 Toothless              |                                   | 37 Eternal                          |  |
| 32 Kind of bug            |                                   | 38 Heart-shaped                     |  |
| 34 Dolts                  |                                   | 39 Native of Odense                 |  |
| 35 French dream           |                                   | 40 Courty                           |  |
| 36 Metrical foot          |                                   | 41 Nullifies                        |  |
| 38 Regressing             |                                   | 42 French cup                       |  |
| 43 Long, long _____       |                                   | 45 Kind of block                    |  |
|                           |                                   | 48 Fortification                    |  |
|                           |                                   | 50 Cicero's tongue                  |  |
|                           |                                   | 52 Italian painter                  |  |
|                           |                                   | 54 Animal fluids                    |  |
|                           |                                   | 56 Any man: Abbr.                   |  |
|                           |                                   | 58 Presidential nickname            |  |



## Does 17-10½ Indoors

## Sweden's Isaksson Pole Vaults to Mark

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—At 12:07 yesterday morning, before a crowd of 1,000 spectators, Kjell Isaksson cleared 17 feet 10½ inches in the pole vault, a world indoor record and the highest vault ever in the United States.

The 23-year-old Swede, who set the world indoor standard of 17-4 last year in Cleveland, equaled the third highest vault, indoors, of outdoors, on his second attempt at that height during the Amateur Athletic Union indoor track and field championships.

With the crowd shouting encouragement and urging him to attempt an 18-foot vault, Isaksson, 5-foot 11½ inches, asked most of the crowd to raise the crossbar to a world-record height, 18 feet 1½ inches.

Only one other athlete, Chris Papanicolaou of Greece, has cleared 18 feet (18-0) indoors. Papanicolaou's jump came two summers ago in Athens. Wolfgang Nordwig of East Germany cleared 17-11 in Turin, Italy.

Isaksson, his long blond hair snapping down the runway, made three attempts at 18-1½. But the physical strain of four hours of competition and earlier clearances at 17-4 and 17-9 ½ took its toll, and he never reached the crossbar on any of the 18-foot attempts.

"I was using a stiffer pole," he said. "And I felt strong."

Isaksson's performance led one of the finest exhibitions of indoor vaulting. Four athletes cleared 17 feet, and Hans Lagerqvist, Isaksson's countryman, cleared 17-4 ½. Smith cleared 17-4.

At AAU officials 90 minutes in overtime rental fees to the Garden for Isaksson's prolonged exhibition. But to many who had never seen an athlete clear the 18-foot barrier, the vault was worth it.

"I was really satisfied," Isaksson said. "I was 26 tomorrow and failed to clear the opening height (16-6) at a recent meet at San Diego. I was just too tired at 18, and I felt it in my legs."

Considered a strong challenger to the United States Olympic supremacy in the pole vault, Isaksson made his mark long before Dr. DeLano Meriwether, coach of his sprint team.

For the second time in less than a year, the amazing hurdler, 28, beat the cream of United States sprint talent.

The lanky doctor outran Gerald Thrasher, Herb Washington, Willie McGee, Bobby Turner and Mel Pender in a thrilling 80-yard dash final.

Meriwether's victory, and the circumstances surrounding the 60, overshadowed Byron Dye's first mile victory in the Garden (4 minutes 18 seconds) and Lee Brown's first national title in the 800 (on his 25th birthday).

Dye, who took the lead from the race start, Jim Jackson (59.5), 3:12.5, with 2 1/2 laps left, saved the mile from becoming one of the most unexciting AAU championship miles, a seven-man field consisting of his many absentees—Marty Liquori and Jim Ryan. Accelerating comfortably in the stretch, Dye outdistanced his closest rival, Andre de Herdt of Belgium, by 20 yards.

In some respects, Meriwether's victory (5:2.2) surpassed his AAU outdoor title after 100 yards last June in Eugene, Ore.

The 60 is an event that demands consistency from start to finish; it leaves no room for errors in tactics or technique.

Because of the quality field, the race and semifinal races in the 100 yard earlier in the day, produced further pressure on the field. Non-qualifiers for the final, for example, included John Greene, Marshall Dill and Bill Ford, all fine sprinters.

The final began on an eerie note when Capt. Mel Pender, considered the fastest man out on the starting blocks, stumbled and fell. "My blocks were crooked," said the 24-year-old Army captain, who was running in the next lane from Meriwether.

Meriwether, who stopped running in a race at Turin earlier this winter when a flash bulb went off at the starting line, could have lost the race at that moment with a lapse of concentration or comatose.

"I recognized that no one else was going to stop for him," said the doctor, "so I kept running."

Afterward, Meriwether said he had suffered a "bruised right knee" in the assured collisions. "I'll be sore in the morning," the runner-fun doctor added, saying that he would be sufficiently recovered to challenge Valery Borzov, the top-rated Soviet sprinter, in the United States-Russia dual meet next month in Richmond.

The finish of the 1,000 was almost as close, with Josef Plachy lunging past Frank Murphy in the last yard for the victory. Both runners were clocked in 2:09.8, after the start was recalled when several runners fell into the first turn.

Confusion also necessitated a restart of the women's mile, won by Doris Brown. And the crowd of 14,421 never did learn who won the women's 220 (Osher Story) because the girls were not introduced.

Three weight events were held at West Point, N.Y., and two produced records.

George Prehn, the national hammer throw champion, fouled his first two attempts in the 35 pound weight and qualified last for the final but unmarked a meet-record throw of 72 feet 4 inches to win the event for a second consecutive year.

Mary Gledhill won the women's shot put with an American record, also at West Point. In a testimony to the determination of the women's fields, Martha Watson beat Willy White in the long jump (20-11 3/4 to 20-7 3/4) for an American record, and Mrs. Cathy Johnson reaffirmed her hurdling superiority in record time.

Such familiar Garden winners as Rod Milburn, Cheryl Tusant and Dave Romanovsky also registered impressive individual triumphs.

## Big 10 Upholds Suspension Of Two Minnesota Players

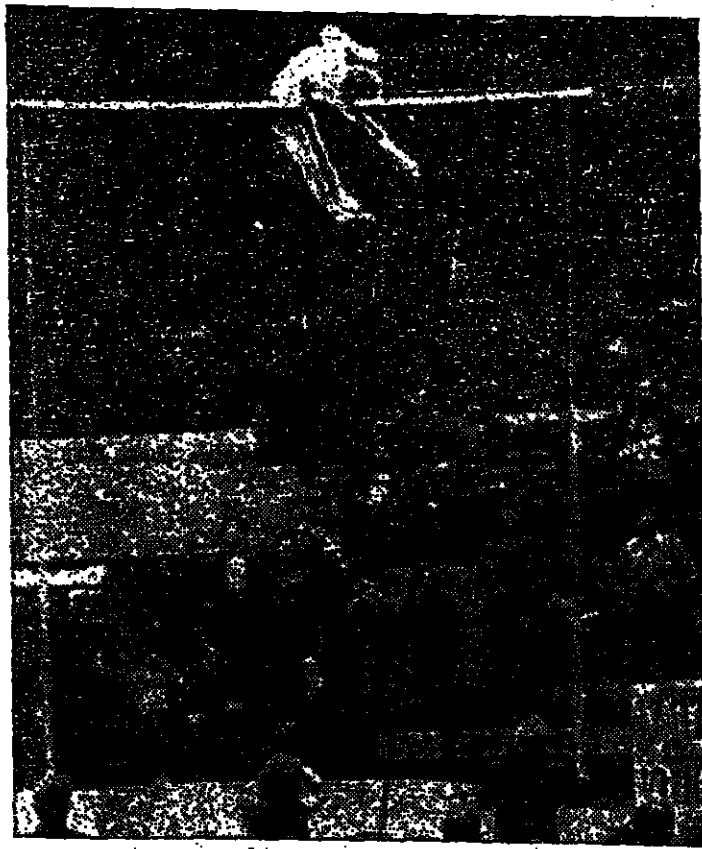
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27 (NYT).—The Big Ten's athletic directors, following a court-ordered hearing, unanimously upheld Friday suspensions of two University of Minnesota basketball players.

The decision was announced less than an hour before the 6 p.m. deadline set by Federal District Court Judge Earl Larson.

The athletes, Corky Taylor and Ron Behagen, had asked Judge Larson to nullify the suspensions. They contended that they had not been granted a full hearing when, on Feb. 11, the Big Ten commissioner, Wayne Duke, suspended them for the remainder of the season.

The suspensions came after the players were involved in a fight that broke up the Minnesota-Ohio State game last month. Judge Larson said earlier in the week that the suspensions would be unconstitutional only if the athletes were not given a hearing by Friday.

Judge Larson had ruled that Duke's suspension of the athletes from practice was unconstitutional because it was a "punitive" and not a "preventive" sanction. The athletic directors, however, reaffirmed the suspension from practice and said Behagen and



RECORD HEIGHT—Kjell Isaksson of Sweden sets world indoor pole vault record by clearing 17 feet 10 1/2 inches Friday night in New York meet.

## Detroit Gives Marquette First Loss of Season

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP).—Marquette's basketball team remains big in the National Collegiate Athletic Association picture despite the departure of its ace player last week and a humiliating defeat yesterday.

"The Warriors are very much in the running... the loss of a player or a game doesn't change the whole season," said Tom Scott, chairman of the national committee which selects teams for the post-season college tournament.

Scott's comments followed Marquette's first loss of the season, a 70-49 drubbing by Detroit.

"They're still a good ballclub without Jim Chones," said Scott. "He's a real, fine boy. But they weren't a one-man ballclub with him."

The second-ranked Warriors had won 21 games before Chones signed a million-dollar deal last week with the New York Nets of the American Basketball Association. They then defeated Georgetown in their first game without

the 6-foot-11 center before yesterday's licking.

"Our committee is going strictly on their season-long record," said Scott, who is the athletic director at Davidson. "The committee is also mindful of the remaining games—but will consider everything. The Warriors are one of the best at-large teams from the Midwest right now."

The NCAA selection committee doesn't have too much more time to make up its mind about the nine at-large entries in the 25-team tournament. The choices will be made Tuesday night and invitations extended Wednesday morning.

Top-ranked UCLA clinched a bid for the Pacific-8 title with a 91-73 victory over Oregon State. Winners of league titles get an automatic spot in the NCAA derby.

In other games involving the top ten teams, fourth-ranked Penn. defeated Columbia, 78-62; No. 6 North Carolina crushed Long Beach State, 62-30; No. 7 Brigham Young smashed Colorado State, 105-85; No. 9 South Carolina whipped Oklahoma, 86-62; and 10th-ranked Northwestern Louisiana stopped Dayton, 108-88.

## Detroit Sharp

Marquette didn't have much of a chance against Detroit's deadly shooting. The Titans hit 55 percent in the first half. "I don't think Chones would have made any difference. Even if we had Kareem Jabbar, we wouldn't have beaten Detroit today," said Marquette coach Al McGuire. "Detroit deserves all the credit in the world."

Jim Harding, coach of the winners, agreed. "It's my biggest win in three years here," he said. "I was surprised at the margin, but we played well. We shot well and played a great defensive game."

Harding felt that the impressive victory would make the Titans a serious contender for the other post-season tournament, the NIT in New York. Invitations for that one also go out Wednesday.

UCLA used Bill Walton's 26 points and 19 rebounds to stop Oregon State. It gave the Bruins a three-game lead over Southern California with three conference games to go.

Penn., another club with NCAA aspirations, took a 20-point lead in Ivy League title-clinching by shutting off Columbia with tight defense. The Quakers held the Lions scoreless for five minutes in each half.

## Miss Drexel Triumphs Vogler Is Winner Of U.S. Downhill

CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN, Wash., Feb. 27 (UPI).—Franz Vogler scored West Germany's first downhill victory in six years of World Cup competition yesterday when he flashed down the 1.1-mile course here in 1 minute 26.36 seconds.

Bernard Russi of Switzerland was second in 1:27.13, in the men's second downhill here in two days. Russi won Friday's race.

Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore., a surprise second-place finisher Friday, placed fourth yesterday, with a time of 1:37.48. Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va., was ninth in 1:42.94.

Wilfried Drexel of Austria captured the second women's downhill over a 1.3-mile course, edging teammate Annemarie Froelich, who virtually wrapped up this year's title with her downhill victory Friday.

Miss Drexel's time was 1:31.33; Miss Froelich was clocked at 1:31.44. In both women's races, Olympic double gold medal winner Marie-Therese Medel finished behind Miss Froelich—who had twice in Sapporo, Japan.

Yesterday, the Swiss miss was third, and Friday, Miss Medel tied Miss Drexel for second.

Susan Corrook of Ketchikan, Idaho, eighth Friday, was fifth yesterday with 1:34.74. Miss Corrook finished third in the Olympic downhill.

pic downhill. Sandra Ponken, of Olympic Valley, Calif., was sixth with 1:33.12.

Russi's first and second in the downhill increased his World Cup points to 100, second behind Jean-Noel Angerer of France, who topped the races here. He has 114 points.

Henri Duvalard of France is third with 97 points, followed by Andrzej Bachleda of Poland with 80.

Miss Drexel picked up 45 World Cup points in the two downhills here to put her total at 102, for third place behind Miss Froelich, who has 233, and Françoise Macchi of France, who has 187.

The women's World Cup slalom was canceled this morning when winds and heavy rain raked the Cascade Mountain ski resort of Crystal Mountain.

U.S. Forest Service officials said the winds reached 65 miles an hour at the race site.

World Cup officials announced a men's downhill race will be added to the meet at Val Gardena, Italy, to make up for a downhill canceled earlier in the season at Wengen, Switzerland.

The players then came to terms with their new employers for substantially the same amount of money they had been trying to get from their old ones.

The net effect was that St. Louis, which had balked at raising Carlton to \$65,000, will pay almost that much to Wise. Conversely, Philadelphia, which had balked at raising Wise to \$65,000, will pay that amount to Carlton.

What the teams accomplished was to draw the line on two of their more persistent negotiations at a time when baseball players are pushing salaries into the \$150,000 range through lawyers and agents. The Cardinals, who lead the National League in unsigned players, are the principal economic battleground in the majors with about half their lineup holding out, including Joe Torre.

The two pitchers come close to being major league pitchers. Carlton, 27, is a left-hander with 77 victories in seven seasons with the Cardinals. Wise, 26, is a right-hander with 75 victories in seven seasons with the Cardinals.

Carlton was coming off a two-year contract that he reached with difficulty in the spring of 1970. He was paid close to \$60,000 a season, but he conceded that his holdout two years ago had "left a bitter taste" with August A. Busch Jr., who owns the club. Things didn't improve when he lost 19 games the first year before winning 20 last season. He was demanding a raise to \$85,000 or more, but the Cardinals stopped at \$60,000.

Wise earned \$35,000 last season with the Phillies, a less successful and less affluent team. He won 17 and lost 14, and was demoted to the minors after a 100 percent rise to \$65,000. In his public statements, he complained that the club had paid \$15,000 to Dionne Warwick for one evening of singing at the ballpark last summer.

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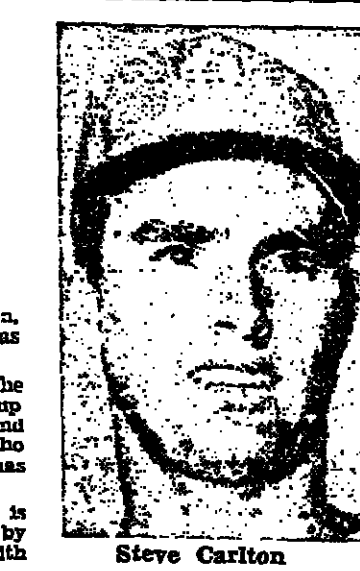
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